Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. NUMBER 147.

EUROPE.

Execution of the Manchester Rioters to Take Place To-day.

Extraordinary Preparations by the Military and Civil Authorities.

The Streets of Manchester Barricaded for the Protection of the Troops.

News of the Safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African Traveller.

An Expedition Fitting Out in Spain for the Relief of the Sufferers in Porto Rico.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE QUEEN'S REFERENCE TO ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Semi-official journals in Paris express the opinion that the paragraph on Italian affairs in the Queen's speech, encourages hopes of Italy.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Despatches, containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received. Particulars are few, but the Doctor is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the seacoast.

EFFORT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR A STAY OF SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF THE MANCHESTER RIOTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons last night, an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Jno. Francis Maguire, member from Cork, from the House, interfered for the staying of the sentence, and meanwhile for the points of law upon which he based his resolution, he referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the realm. The motion gave rise to a long and earnest discussion. Maguire was supported by Henry Fawcett and Sir George W. Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone and Kinglake made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn by the author, the opinion of the House being manifestly against further consideration of the subject.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS RESPITED.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.

Shore, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A public meeting was held yesterday, of persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect passed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

An orderly demonstration in favor of the Fenians took place last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls and passed resolutions urging the government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 22.

A large public meeting was held yesterday to protest against the hanging of the Manchester Fenians. Some disorder occurred and there were riotous demonstrations at the conclusion of the meeting.

THE EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21.

The city has the appearance of a state of seige. The most extraordinary precautions have been taken by the government. Barricades are erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and the troops of cavalry lately arrived here are patrolling the streets. The 2,000 or 3,000 special policemen who have been sworn in by municipal authorities are distributed among the police stations, where they are receiving arms. Clergymen have been summoned to the government and have closeted with the condemned prisoners during the greater part of the day. Everything indicates beyond doubt that the government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentences of the unfortunate men, and intends to make of their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness and vigor in order to put a stop to Fenian violence and outrage.

PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 22—Evening.

To-day the committee appointed by the meeting last evening, presented to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, a petition for the postponement of the execution at Manchester. Her Majesty in the most direct manner declined to grant the petition.

ANTI-FENIAN FEELING IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 22—Evening.

The tumultuous proceedings at the meeting in favor of the Manchester rioters last night, produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to-day. A bitter anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

THE DISASTER ON THE ISLAND OF TORTOLA EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Colonial officers are in receipt of despatches from the government officials in the West Indies, relative to the alleged Tortola disaster, indicating that the accounts heretofore published have been greatly exaggerated. While it is true the West India Islands were visited by a severe hurricane near the close of last month, it is no evidence that Tortola suffered any more, or in any other way, than the other islands in that quarter.

HONDURAS INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the English Government had not promised, nor was it in any way bound to guarantee the bonds of the International Railway Company of Honduras.

PROPOSED OBSEQUIES.

Preparations are being made in this city to observe, in a peculiar manner, the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession, with hearses and all the usual mourning devices, will be organized and march to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The propositions which have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson Bay property, has caused a rise in the shares of the company.

SUPPLY BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The annual supply bills passed in the House of Commons this evening.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22.

The steamer Russia, from New York, has arrived.

Italy.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON THE 5TH OF DECEMBER.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.

Despatches from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene on the 5th of the present month. Baron Ratazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is certain to be made President of the popular branch of Parliament.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

It is said that General Menabrea, present Prime Minister, has issued another note wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.

Mount Vesuvius is still pouring forth an immense volume of fire. Seven distinct streams of the molten mass have been formed, and, as they press on their winding paths down the sides of the mountain, the scene presented is magnificent in the extreme.

France.

NEW ARMY BILL IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

[illegible]

At the session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the new army bill which has been prepared by the Minister of War was introduced. The measure is based on, and its general features resemble the law of 1832. One of its provisions increases the term and [illegible] is suppressed.

Spain.

RELIEF EXPEDITION FITTING OUT.

MADRID, Nov. 21.

The accounts of the terrible calamity which has visited the island of Porto Rico causes a profound sensation here. The government is fitting out an expedition at Cadiz for immediate relief to the inhabitants.

OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

General Grant's Official Report as General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—General Grant's annual report says a large quantity of surplus stores have been disposed of during the year, and numerous civil officers discharged. The cost of inspection of troops is greatly reduced. He recommends neither the continuance nor discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The total strength of the army is 56,000; recruits during the year about 34,000, and the desertions upward of 13,000. The General recommends a change in the term of service, making it from three to five years; also, a change of system of court martial. Attention will be called to the number of desertions, and the report recommends that severe punishment be prescribed for such offences.

At the date of the last report there were about 11,000 volunteers in the service. At the present time there are but 290, and these are commissioned officers. An increase of the number of officers in the Adjutant General's office is recommended; also, in the Inspector General's office.

The report of the Quartermaster General shows that over 11,000 separate accounts have been settled, amounting to nearly $400,000,000, leaving claims to the amount of $67,000,000 still unsettled. The same department has disposed of about 36,000 mules, and the sales of surplus and unserviceable animals amount to nearly [illegible]. Total sales of this character since the close of hostilities about $16,500,000. No purchases of clothing were made during the year. About 300 cemeteries were opened. The number of soldiers buried is nearly [illegible]. Tobacco for the army for the year cost $300,000, and Indian subsistence, [illegible]. A further reduction of the Paymaster's force is recommended. There is a reduction of one-third in the expenses of the Ordnance Bureau, and of seventeen per cent of the men employed in the arsenals. No disposition is yet made of the appropriation for the building of a bridge at Rock Island, on account of the refusal of the railroad company to perform their part of the contract. The sale of a number of useless arsenals is recommended, and [illegible] are reported upon. During the year over 20,000 Springfield muskets were altered into breech-loaders, and over [illegible] rifles [illegible] repaired, and all the soldiers on the plains have been armed with these weapons. Up to the present time [illegible] stand of arms of all kinds have been changed into breech-loaders, which are pronounced the best and most serviceable guns in the world. The entire military estimates for the coming year are [illegible] for the Department of the General of the Army; [illegible] for the Adjutant General's office; [illegible] for the Military Academy; [illegible] for expenses of the Quartermaster General's Department. The [illegible] Department will require about [illegible], the Pay Department about [illegible] and the Engineer Department about [illegible]. A million and a half will be asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and $37,000 for the signal service. No appropriations will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau, nor Bureau of Military Justice.

General Grant is of opinion that peace with the Indians will materially decrease the expense of the army and justify the reduction of the force. About [illegible] of the entire appropriations are intended to meet deficiencies.

General Grant recommends an increase in the number of Cadets and the continuance for at least one year of additional pay to army officers.

On the subject of military commanders of the reconstructed districts, it is understood that General Grant will hold the following opinion: The military commanders, so far as their duties are concerned, are held in subordination to him, General Grant, and to the War Department, in their military capacities; but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in matters of removals and appointments. He feels that while they are independent in the military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield positive and active submission to any expressed wish of the civil administration placed over them by the constitutional acts of Congress. General Grant entirely approves the manner in which the several district commanders have discharged their duties.

THE SOUTH.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

Further Consideration of the Article on Legislative Department.

Election Returns from North and South Carolina.

Large Majority in Both States in Favor of a Convention.

Proceedings in the Alabama Reconstruction Convention—Further Consideration of the Article on Legislative Department—The Article on Judiciary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.

The convention is making rapid progress, notwithstanding the impracticability of some members, who seem anxious to draw their pay of eight dollars a day as long as possible, and so consume time with frivolous motions to adjourn.

The report on the legislative branch was taken up to-day. A test vote showed only sixteen members in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. The paragraph prohibiting persons holding office under the United States Government from occupying seats in the General Assembly was only carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. [illegible] giving the Assembly power to [illegible] general corporation law, except in cases where the object sought to be accomplished could not be carried out under the general law, was adopted without opposition. Another section forbids the State to engage in internal improvements, but permits the Assembly, if two-thirds agree, to loan the credit of the State in aid of such improvements, on good security.

The Committee on Oath of Office reported the following:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully support and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of Alabama, so long as I remain a citizen thereof; that I have not in any way voluntarily aided in the rebellion or encouraged the enemies of the government, nor do I now believe in the right of a State to secede from the Union; that I prefer the present form of government of the United States to any other, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which I am chosen, to the best of my ability, so help me God."

Signed by William Skinner, Chairman of the committee, and six other members.

The minority of the same committee reported another, which simply swears the persons holding office to support the constitutions of the United States and of Alabama, the Union of the States, and the laws of the State and United States. This was signed by four members.

The majority oath will probably be carried, but not without a severe struggle.

Just at the close of the session, this evening, Albert Griffin, of Mobile, moved to add to the article on the legislative department the following section:

"The first Legislature assembled under this constitution shall have power to remit the elective franchise further than is provided for in the article on the elective franchise, provided that no one shall be disfranchised for any other cause than participation in the rebellion."

One of the Democratic members moved to table this proposition, and the house not understanding the motion it was laid upon the table accordingly,—[illegible] to 37. It will be brought up again with some hopes of success.

To the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 22.—The article of the constitution on judiciary, as reported in the Reconstruction Convention, provides that the Governor shall appoint all the Judges of the several courts, solicitors and chancellors to be confirmed by the Senate. Magistrates shall be appointed by the Governor, but the Legislature may change the manner of appointing them. Chancellors shall appoint registers, and Judges shall appoint clerks of the several courts. The terms of all these officers shall be six years. The appointment of judicial officers is provided in order to prevent the election being controlled by colored voters. The black delegates strongly oppose this policy.

A resolution was introduced and referred to assess a tax of twenty cents a gallon on liquors to pay the expenses of the convention.

An ordinance was introduced and referred, providing that the loan of $250,000 to the Alabama & Tennessee Railroad, which was repaid to the State in Confederate currency during the war, is still undischarged, and said road is bound to pay said sum in lawful money.

Another Batch of Impediments Removed by General Mower—New Orleans Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The following orders were issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIVISION, November 21, 1867.

The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil offices in Louisiana are hereby ordered: Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant Governor, removed, and Jacob Hawkins appointed in his place; H. H. Hardy, Secretary of State is removed, and J. H. G. Pilkin appointed in place; Adam Giffen, State Treasurer, is removed, and E. J. Jenkins appointed in his place; Hyperbolite Peralta, Auditor of Public Accounts, is removed, and J. H. Sypher appointed in his place; R. W. Lasher, Superintendent of Public Education, is removed, and John McNair appointed in his place; Henry Bensel, State Tax Collector, Fortieth District, is removed, and George W. Kendall appointed in his place.

By command of Brevet Major General Mower.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Nov. 21.

For being an impediment to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, Charles Delery, Coroner of the Parish of Orleans, is hereby removed, and William Hier appointed in his place. The office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans being vacant, the Coroner of the Parish will act as Sheriff in accordance with the laws of Louisiana until the officer newly appointed is properly qualified.

By command of Brevet Major General Mower.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—At the extra session of the City Council to-day, the Mayor submitted a report from the City Treasurer, showing that there are still in circulation four and a half millions of dollars of city notes.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—General Mower this evening issued special orders suspending those portions of orders of the 20th and 21st, regarding the judicial and State officers. The Times has a special despatch saying that General Grant directed General Mower to suspend the making of removals until Hancock arrives. We are informed that although the newly appointed Sheriff has not given bonds, a warrant has been sent for the purpose of ejecting the old one from office and installing Avery. General Hancock is expected to-night. The [illegible] a detachment of negro troops are on the levee awaiting his arrival.

The City Council last night adopted the Mayor's recommendation that the city notes of the denominations $100 and $500 be stamped to bear interest from December 1st.

A mass meeting is being held in pursuance of a call to consider the city finances.

Election Returns from North and South Carolina.

RALEIGH, Nov. 21.—Election returns show 800 majority for the Radicals in this city, and from meagre returns from the country, it is certain that the majority will be swelled to 800. The convention is carried in the county by over 1,300. James Harris, colored, leads the Radical ticket. Returns from other parts of the State come in slow, but indicate that the east has gone Radical by a large vote, and the west also. It is thought Orange County has elected the Conservative ticket by a considerable majority. Professor Hendricks, one of the Radical candidates for that county, is beaten.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Returns from eight court houses show 3,748 black votes and 11 white. This will be about the proportion throughout the State. Not one vote is known to be cast against the convention.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 21.—Election returns are very meagre, but enough are received to establish the fact that the convention has been carried by a large majority, and the Radicals have elected a majority of the delegates. Very few negroes are elected, but the number of extreme white Radicals is large. The Conservatives have lost many counties under their control by indifference.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—Definite election returns are not yet received. Columbus and [illegible] counties elect Conservatives; Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and Anson counties all elect Radicals. The State has probably given 25,000 majority for the convention.

The Conservative Element in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—The Conservative convention which meets here on the 11th of December, promises to be a large body. The convention of farmers, and one of Conservative editors meets here the same day. To-night meeting of Conservative colored men, [illegible] resolutions deprecating the efforts of white and colored politicians to alienate the two races, and resolved to form a club, the object of which will be to promote harmony in the community.

A White Registrar in South Carolina Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—A negro list registrar, who in August violently arrested a white citizen and encouraged negroes to violence, has been sentenced by a military commission to imprisonment for six months at hard labor.

The Proposed Purchase of the Danish West Indies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, Minister to Venezuela, sails to-day [illegible] for St. Thomas on business connected with the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies, after which he will proceed to Caracas.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman's Views on the Finance Question.

The Treasury Report Finished and in the Hands of the Printer.

Growing Feeling in Congress Against a Further Contraction of the Currency.

Movement to Obtain a Change of Venue in the Surratt Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.

FEELING AGAINST A FURTHER CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The feeling in the House, especially among the Western members, is very strong against any further contraction. Several resolutions are ready for presentation on Monday, taking away the power of the Secretary to contract four millions a month. Such a resolution, it is thought, will pass the House by a large majority; but it is not expected that it can be got beyond the Senate Finance Committee until after McCulloch's report has been received.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Senator Sherman is at work on a financial measure, but it is not yet perfected, and he also desires to delay till the information contained in the annual reports is before Congress. He recommends that, instead of passing a single resolution taking away the authority to contract from the Secretary, it would be better for the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate to call jointly on Mr. McCulloch and request him to give public notice that he will make no further contraction until Congress can mature a complete set of financial measures. To this request he seems to think the Secretary would accede. It is also known that Mr. McCulloch is very anxious that Congress shall take no action until his own reports, together with those of Messrs. Rollins and Wells, are before them. He will present his own views in an argument of considerable length, and whatever course Congress may adopt, he deems it important that action should be had upon the financial question as a whole, and not consist of a series of patchwork.

THE SURRATT CASE.

A movement is on foot to secure from Congress, for the benefit of this District, a general law, under which a change of venue in criminal cases can be taken, and a leading member of the bar has written a letter urging the matter to the House Judiciary and House District Committees. The expediency of such a law is admitted by many persons, but the Surratt case is probably what induces the movement just at this time. The District Attorney might be ready for a new trial of this issue in January, but he thinks it almost useless to go on with it again, because it is so patent that whatever the evidence the chance for conviction before an ordinary Washington jury is nearly hopeless. With a law under which the case could be taken to Philadelphia, or some other point, the result of a new trial would at least be more satisfactory.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has finished his annual report, and it is in the hands of the printer. It is a longer document than the report of last year, and about as long as that of two years ago. He will lay it before Congress on Tuesday, 3d December, and advance copies will be sent to all the leading newspapers in time for publication on the following morning. It is desirous that it shall go before the country as a whole, and not by piecemeal through telegraphic abstracts.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

The Interior Department has at last concluded to give up the bonds and coupons of the State of Missouri, held by the department in trust for certain Indian tribes, and which have been paid by the late settlement made in the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Interior has finally agreed to accept $78,600 for its claim, at which figure it was fixed by the Treasury, instead of [illegible] as claimed by the Interior. General Gray expects to receive these bonds and coupons to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Eggleston, of the Committee on Commerce in the last Congress, expects soon to have access to information elicited by the survey ordered of the Louisville Canal with a view of determining the expense of the enlarging and survey on the Indiana side, to obtain estimates for a new canal; and such measures as these reports seem to indicate as best, will be proposed and urged by Mr. Eggleston at an early day.

SALE OF ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The first sale of Confederate property, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, will take place at Augusta on the 2d of next month, when certain machine works and a dozen city lots will be sold for the benefit of the schools.

TEN-FORTY BONDS.

No ten-forty bonds have been sold at the Treasury of late. About twenty-two millions are still on hand. Any sales in the future will be in open market.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Senator Wilson, of the Military Committee, favors a reduction of the army as soon as Reconstruction is completed.

CUSTER'S CASE.

The papers in General Custer's case are under consideration in the War Department to-day. The charge was absence without leave. The findings are not known.

To the Associated Press.

THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, introduced a bill, yesterday, to repeal the law authorizing four millions of dollars per month of currency to be retired, and prohibiting any further reduction of the currency by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GRANT'S REPORT.

General Grant, in his report, estimates the expenses of the War Department for the next fiscal year at seventy millions, and shows that there has been important retrenchment. He states that General Sherman is of the opinion that peace with the Indians is firmly established. General Grant is silent regarding the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after it expires by law next summer, but endorses all the Military Commanders who are enforcing the Reconstruction act.

PROPOSED REMOVAL.

The *Herald's* special says: "According to present indications efforts will be made to remove the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. Brown. General Burbridge is urged for the position."

A RECOMMENDATION.

It is said the President proposes to recommend to Congress a reorganization of the Executive Departments, with a view to securing the efficient management of the details of the business of each.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis' counsel will object to his being tried by Judge Underwood, charging that the latter has shown himself bitterly prejudiced against him. He will also object to a negro jury, as illegal and incompetent. If the court overrules these objections, Davis' counsel will abandon the case.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of agreeing upon their reports upon the impeachment case. Representative Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman, has written an elaborate report. Eldridge and Marshall, Democrats, it is understood, have reduced their views to writing, while separate papers have been prepared by Williams, Boutwell and Lawrence. The three last named papers may be harmonized so as to form but one report of the four members in the majority who are in favor of [illegible] the President. What the report of the majority, three Republicans and two Democrats, will be, is not at this time even a matter of conjecture. The question will be determined to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

It is generally conceded that Congress will repeal the cotton tax. The Secretary of the Treasury will, on Monday, send to the Senate a reply to the resolution calling upon him for any facts or reports in possession of the department on that subject, and will enclose a report from Commissioner Wells in favor of the repeal.

TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary McCulloch was to-day engaged in the preparation of his report.

CANADA.

Matters in Parliament—Trouble in the Cabinet—Fears of Fenian Raids on the Border.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Last evening the government introduced a bill to renew the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The *Evenement*, Mr. Cartier's organ, says political interests alone hold the Cabinet together and the old accord between individual members is gone forever. The ministry, therefore, is in a critical state.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—An uneasy feeling prevails lest retaliatory measures for hanging the Fenians be taken on the frontier, on Saturday. While the idea of any attack in force is ridiculed, the government organs say it is probable that trouble might be made by attacks on individuals and unprotected houses.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—In the House last night notice of a motion was given as to whether it is the intention of the government to extend to citizens of the United States the same facilities for obtaining patents in Canada that are afforded citizens of the Dominion.

The failure of E. Hudson & Co., of Montreal, and Forsyth & Kimberton, of Quebec, caused considerable excitement in commercial circles here, and it is believed that several smaller houses will be involved.

The Montreal *Gazette* advises the people on the frontier to keep a sharp look out to-morrow and guard against Fenian raids.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News From the Seat of War in Paraguay—Recent Decisive Victories Gained by the Allies—The Stock of Coffee at Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Steamship Guiding Star, from Rio Janeiro, October 29, via St. Thomas November 16, arrived to-night. She left at Rio the Japanese ram Stonewall and United States gunboat Huron. At Bahia flagship Guerriere, steamship Pawnee and tender Massachusetts; and at St. Thomas schooner Monongahela.

Advices from the seat of war are to October 9. The capture of Pilar by the allied forces, in September, is confirmed. The position is said to be important, being situated at the confluence of the Neembucu and Paraguay rivers. Two attacks were made on the place. The first was repulsed, but in the second attempt the town was carried by the cavalry, the defenders losing two hundred killed and eighty-six prisoners.

A fourth battle occurred October 3, near San Solano. A large force of Paraguayans advancing to attack the allied camp, were repulsed by Brazilian infantry forming a portion of the army of Marquis de Caxias, and then completely defeated by a brilliant charge of Brazilian cavalry. One Paraguayan division was cut to pieces, and [illegible] dead bodies were found on the ground occupied by the battalion. [illegible] The Brazilian loss was twenty-three killed and sixty wounded.

Uruguay was tranquil, but the Argentine Confederation was still disturbed by [illegible] of the provinces.

The Guiding Star brings [illegible] sacks of coffee. [illegible]

DISASTERS.

Additional Particulars of the Horrible Railroad Disaster on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.

The Coroner's jury, in the examination of the railroad accident yesterday, came to no conclusion, not having heard all the witnesses. It appears from the testimony heard that the train which ran into the other had been lying on a side track only four miles back, and when the express passed, it immediately moved on to the main track and started ahead. This was according to regulations, but, between the stopping of the express at Lockland and the sending back of the signal, did not give sufficient time and space to check up, besides which the brakemen say they didn't hear the whistle to put on brakes.

It was a sad, but almost solitary, funeral procession of five hearses that carried the remains of the unfortunate victims to Spring Grove to-day.

A despatch from General Beauregard, who was the special friend of the ladies, requested their bodies to be placed in a vault until their friends could call for them.

To the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Further particulars of the railroad accident at Lockland, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, represents the scene as horrible in the extreme.

The crash was terrible, the cars of the passenger train being all battered into each other. The ladies in the sleeping cars were crushed between the timbers, one having her head taken completely off, and another her entrails torn out. The names of the killed are Harriet, Rebecca, Sarah and Elizabeth Morgan, of New Orleans, and Charles Jackson, of Boston. Mr. Jackson lost his life in endeavoring to save the ladies. The wounded are Richard Carr, of Toledo, arm broken; John Wilder, of Wapakoneta, ribs broken; Charles Shires, Wapakoneta, leg and elbow injured; Jared Brown, Boston, contusion of arms, hip and head; Christopher Hoffman, severe contusions.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Further developments of the Lockland disaster show that it occurred on a hill of nearly a mile in length, and averaging about 30 feet in height, the ascent to the track being so steep that it was almost impossible to reach the cars.

The remains of the Misses Morgan and Mr. Jackson have been removed to Spring Grove vault, so there await the order of their relatives. A Coroner's inquest is now being held.

Immense Destruction of Property from Prairie Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Prairie fires still continue to rage in nearly all sections of the West. They have been particularly severe in Western and Northern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances actually devastating whole farms. Immense amounts of property have been destroyed. The swamps in Southeast Missouri are said to be a mass of fire. All along the Illinois Central Railroad, for a distance of one hundred miles, the prairies are burning, and in Union County, Illinois, the flames extended into the woods, which are now burning. No relief is looked for until a heavy general rain falls, of which there is no immediate prospect.

Destructive Fire at Rockport, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Rockport, Indiana. A large and valuable flouring mill, owned by Dasch & Co., three frame dwelling houses, and the large tobacco stemmery of James Cavin, with considerable tobacco and machinery, were totally consumed. Loss about $60,000. No insurance.

Serious Wagon Accident.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 22.—A woman named Harrington was badly injured on Saturday, near Thompson's Mills, in this county. While driving home with a load of lumber, the team became frightened and ran away, overturning the wagon, and the lumber falling on her. She lay out all night before she was discovered. It is thought she cannot live.

Terrible Death.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Henry Birdsell, employed at Catlin & Jennison's saw-mill in Bay City, while at work upon the large circular saw at a high rate of speed, fell upon it and was instantly torn to pieces.

WESTON.

Arrival of the Pedestrian at Delta, Ohio—Incidents of the Walk from Toledo.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELTA, Ohio, Nov. 22.

Our party, the Weston excursion, have just arrived in this village. It is now forty minutes past seven o'clock. We left Toledo at fifteen minutes of two o'clock, accompanied by a large and excited crowd, on foot and in all kinds of conveyances imaginable. The party now leaving with the pedestrian numbers eight persons, all in his employ, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Times correspondents.

Leaving Toledo we passed over a good level road, quite elastic and hard, and in every way favorable for walking. He accomplished the first five miles out in one hour and five minutes. At a distance of seven miles from Toledo, Weston made his first halt, when he drank a big swig of what looked very much like old rye, but which, I am informed, was molasses and water. I presume he drank half a pint of the liquor. About a gill of whiskey was emptied into his shoes at this point. The crowd continued with us as far as Springfield, eleven miles distant, which point we passed at twenty-four minutes past four o'clock. Along the route, crowds were gathered at various distances apart, who cheered the pedestrian on with pleasant remarks, such as, "How are your poor feet, Weston?" "Have you sold the race?" etc.

Weston does not think much of the people along this way. He is particularly down on Toledo, the people of which town he does not think did the fair thing by him. We had to wait two hours after reaching the Oliver House this morning, at two o'clock, before he could obtain a cup of tea, and this afternoon, as we quit the city, the police escort demanded ten dollars, which was paid them.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Laying of the Corner-stone of a Universalist Church—The Turf.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Universalist Church was conducted by the Masonic fraternity to-day, being the first corner-stone ever laid by the Masons in this State. Great preparations were made, many coming from a distance to participate. The deposits in the corner-stone consisted of a copy of the City Directory of 1867, copies of the city papers of the 21st, act incorporating the church, postal currency and silver coin. After the very interesting ceremony usual on such occasions, Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, delivered an impressive address, giving the history of the church and its present prosperity.

Another horse race took place to-day. Hardbread, of Chicago, and Fanny Fern, of Milwaukee, were the contestants, the latter to saddle, for a purse of $1,000. Won by Hardbread. Best time, 2:33½.

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY.

Completion of the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad—A New Outlet to the East via Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—The Kansas City & Cameron Railroad was finished to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Short speeches were made by Mayor Allen, and Hon. J. C. Prescott, President of the road, who drove the last spike, assisted by William Gilles, an old citizen of the place and one of its founders. This road gives us a new connection via the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad with the East, via Chicago, and furnishes an additional speedy route to St. Louis. There is now concentrated at this place the Kansas City & Cameron, Missouri River Road, and Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Roads, and there are in process of construction the West Branch of the North Missouri Road, and the Kansas City & Neosho Valley Road, to Galveston, Texas. Traffic from all these roads will concentrate here and much of it pass over the bridge now building across the Missouri River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago:

The City of Kansas to the city of Chicago sends greeting, and mutual congratulation upon the completion of their railroad connection, by the Cameron & Quincy Railroad, and the larger social intercourse and commercial advantage which this new link insures them.

EDWARD H. ALLEN,
Mayor of the City of Kansas.

"KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22, 1867.

"To the President of the Chicago Board of Trade:

"The last rail of the Cameron Railroad was laid to-day. Chicago has now direct communication by rail with the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri River Roads, at this point, and also the Kansas City & Neosho Valley Road, now building to Galveston. These connections will open up a new and immense field for Chicago enterprise and trade not heretofore enjoyed.

"CHARLES E. KEARNEY,
"President Kansas City & Cameron Railroad."

THE WEST INDIES.

Severe Shocks of Earthquake Felt on the Island of Porto Rico—Search for Treasure Lost in the Great Hurricane at St. Thomas—Disturbances Arising from the Enforcement of the Impressment Law in Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The ship Danube has arrived from St. Thomas the 18th, via Porto Rico. She reports that severe shocks of earthquake occurred on the 18th at San Juan, the principal port and capital of Porto Rico.

Divers were working in the Bay of St. Thomas to discover the treasure sunk in the late hurricane, and meeting with success. Five millions went down in the steamer Rhone.

The story of the submergement of the island of Tortola, is totally without foundation.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks at Falmouth on the north side of the island, and the new police. The blacks are on trial. This is the first measure of the government toward establishing a military force.

The scheme for emigration from the Southern States of the United States has been sustained, and Governor Graham is confident that the subsidy to the New Orleans line of steamers will be given.

Sir Peter Grant and his determined policy in Jamaica has astonished the little demagogues. He endorsed Ex-Governor Eyre's method of suppressing insurrection.

The weather was favorable for the crops, and the coffee crops bid fair to be abundant.

General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, after a friendly discussion of two days, adopted the proposed constitution with great unanimity, and are now fully organized. Twelve synods, nearly 1,000 congregations, and over 150,000 communicants are represented. The officers are Rev. G. [illegible], President; H. W. Roth, [illegible] Recording Secretary; Professor G. Fritschel, German, Recording Secretary; Rev. B. Adelberg, German, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. H. H. [illegible], Treasurer.

[illegible] by the Lutheran Church in America and Europe in the proceedings of this general council of the synods.

The important questions in regard to doctrine and discipline, and in reference to education and missions, will be considered by the council. Over one hundred delegates and visitors are present.

FROM MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Christian Convention—Topics Discussed—Movement to Resuscitate the Young Men's Christian Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 22.

A Christian Convention, for this and adjoining counties, has been in session here to-day. The sessions have been largely attended, and the proceedings interesting and instructive, betraying a deep awakening among the Christians of the county in regard to spiritual matters. [illegible]

As an outgrowth of the convention, an effort will be made to revive the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, which has long been languishing, and place it upon a firm and enduring basis.

FROM DES MOINES.

Death Sentence—Removal of the Adjutant General's Office—Casualties—Attempt at Horse Stealing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.

Gleason, the murderer of the United States Marshal, is to be hanged in the prison yard at Fort Madison on the 27th of December.

The records of the Adjutant General's office are fast arriving from Clinton and are being properly arranged in the new building erected for the purpose in this city.

A stock dealer named Myers was accidentally thrown from a bridge, about four miles south of Polk City, yesterday, while driving over with his team, and severely injured. He fell about twenty feet.

A [illegible] painter who fell from the scaffolding at B. A. Allen's residence recently, a distance of fifty feet, has fully recovered, and is now attending to his accustomed duties.

An attempt was made to steal a span of horses from a stable, in this city, on Thursday night, but being unable to open the doors, the thief contented himself by taking two sets of harness.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival from the Northern Coast—Proposed Annexation of Northern Idaho to Washington Territory—Seizure—Shipment of Flour and Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The steamship Montana, from the northern coast, with $130,000 in treasure, has arrived.

The news from Oregon and British Columbia is unimportant.

A project of annexing Northern Idaho and Washington Territories is attracting attention. A committee has been appointed to prepare a memorial and obtain signatures, asking Congress to annex Northern Idaho and Washington Territories, preparatory to the admission of the latter into the Union.

A large quantity of opium, by the Great Republic, was seized for an attempt to defraud the revenue.

The Harriet, of New York, has cleared, with 3,000 barrels of flour and 14,000 sacks of wheat.

THE FAR WEST.

Affairs in Utah—Indian Commissioner Taylor En Route for Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.

Salt Lake correspondence to the 16th says the weather was superb. Notwithstanding fears were entertained of destruction by grasshoppers next year, a large breadth of fall wheat was being sown in all parts of Utah. Business was rather dull.

General Taylor, President of the Indian Commission, left Omaha this morning for Washington. The Indians, which promised to be at North Platte, have not yet arrived. Nothing more is expected to be done this season.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

An Appeal Granted in the Black Crook Injunction Case—General Hancock En Route for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Judge Smith, of the Chancery Court, decided to-day that he had no jurisdiction in the Black Crook case of injunction. McDonough prayed, and was granted, an appeal to the Supreme Court.

General Hancock passed on the steamer Mississippi this evening en route to New Orleans.

Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—Jefferson Davis arrived this morning and is stopping at the house of his counsel, Robert Ould.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis left Canada on Tuesday, and to avoid attracting attention, went on board the steamship Albemarle, which sailed on Wednesday night. He was unaccompanied by any one. On his arrival here he took a coach and drove to the residence of Judge Ould. No one expected his arrival to-day, not even his counsel, who deny the report that they have any intention of resisting the trial before Judge Underwood. Davis is in excellent health and quite cheerful. Many friends are calling on him to-night.

Shocking Murder at Peru, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ill., Nov. 22.

A shocking murder was committed last evening, five miles south of this city. Aaron Sherman shot Samuel Dowhower, killing him instantly. Sherman was lodged in Hennepin jail. Particulars soon.

Suicide in Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 22.—A young man named F. B. Wickler, about twenty-five years of age, a native of Switzerland and employed in a barber shop here, recently from Chicago, committed suicide about three o'clock this morning by taking sulphate of morphine. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the deed.

The Mild Weather and the New York Canals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Hopes were expressed in Albany to-day that the mild weather would re-open the canals. Up to this morning, however, millions of property were afloat, and the ice-boats were all afloat on the Champlain and other canals.

Youthful Robbers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Two youths have been arrested for stealing a small box on the Erie Railway train belonging to the Merchants' Union Express, and containing $1,518, two watches, and some clothing.

General Notices.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS!

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF

THE ADVANCE

Is increasing so rapidly that an average

Weekly Circulation of 20,000

Copies will be GUARANTEED to Advertisers for the next quarter. A limited amount of three months' orders, if sent in immediately, will be taken at old rates.

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With same conditions for cuts and outside pages as heretofore.

Counting Room, 25 Lombard Block, Chicago.

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The best quality of Sugar Maple Rectifying Coal can be supplied by

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Has been in use for past eight years. Nearly 50,000 sold. Does the washing without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see it in operation, or send for circular.

HARRY DUVALL,
Manufacturers' Agent, 164 Lake-st.

CARD.

I wish the detective who saw me take up the cooper's money would make his appearance and prove his assertion; and Mr. James Geraghty would do better by saving his money and avoid writing threatening letters.

H. A. ANDERSON.

Pay Your Water Tax.

Office of Board Public Works, No. 15 Wells-st. Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Ten per cent Added after November.

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BASSETT & HAMMOND,

At their old established Fur Rooms, are offering a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, which, for Color, Fineness and Superiority of Workmanship, cannot fail to please all who call at

124 LAKE-ST.

FURS.

Ladies will find our Stock complete in Fine Dress Furs. Good Light and LOW PRICES.

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THE WESTERN RURAL,

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Contents of a Single Week's Issue, Saturday, November 23, 1867.

Agricultural.
ECONOMY IN FEEDING HORSES.
BROADCLOTH WOOLS AND COMBING WOOLS.
[illegible]
Horticultural.
[illegible]
INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION—FRUITS AND WINES.
[illegible]
NINE HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.
Veterinary.
BRAIN DISEASE IN PIGS.
SWELLING ON COLT.
Apiary.
BEE-KEEPING AS IT IS AND AS IT SHOULD BE.
FEEDING BEES.
Poultry Yard.
POULTRY AND EGGS FOR MARKET.
Domestic Economy.
AN EASY SEWING CHAIR.
TO COOK FRESH FISH.
[illegible]
Home and Fireside, etc.
ORIGINAL STORY—GRANDPA MORTON.
ORIGINAL POEM—AUTUMN RAIN.
OVER THE RIVER.
[illegible]
HORACE GREELEY AS A GRAHAMITE.
A COMBAT WITH AN ELEPHANT.
CUSTOMS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.
NECESSARY RULES OF SLEEP.
AN INDIAN CORN DANCE.
FRANKLIN'S WIFE.
THE BROKEN FILE.
A GREAT BELL.
Children's Corner.
ABOUT WISHING.
THE GRATEFUL CAT—A TRUE STORY.
METEGRAMS.
THE FISHERMAN'S DOG.
ENIGMAS, CHARADES, ETC.
General and Miscellaneous.
NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
VISIT TO THE VINEYARDS OF HERMANN, MISSOURI.
ILLINOIS WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
ALEXANDER'S GREAT STOCK FARM.
ILLINOIS STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.
THANKSGIVING.
OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
LETTERS, INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.
SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.
TWENTY-NINE PARAGRAPHS OF ALL SORTS.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, TOLEDO AND EASTERN GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, WOOL AND GENERAL MARKETS.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL.

The New York *Times* says of it:

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The Sexton's Tale and Other Poems.

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TO ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Great Agricultural and Family Paper.

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The Saturday Courier is devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Science and Literature. It is an 8-page paper of the size of the New York Ledger, and is furnished at the same price—$2 a year—and about $15,000 in Cash Premiums will be distributed, giving every tenth subscriber from $1 to $5,000 IN CASH. Subscribe now, as our list is rapidly filling up. Agents wanted everywhere, on Cash commissions.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., August 20, 1867.

D. S. CRANDALL, Proprietor of "The Saturday Courier":

I take pleasure in accepting your proposition to assume [illegible] of the Saturday Courier, and shall endorse it among my friends.

A journal combining the best features of our Literary and Agricultural publications is needed, more especially since the location of the Agricultural College, and the manner in which you award Cash Premiums to your subscribers is very attractive, and cannot fail to be satisfactory.

M. L. DUNLAP.

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For the permanent cure of all skin and Scrofulous diseases. The very best alterative medicine ever made.

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And for sale by all Retail Druggists.

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HATS and FURS.

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Paper Hangings, Bedding, And Window Shades.

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Double Stores, 192 and 194 Lake-st., CHICAGO.
ST. LOUIS BRANCH, 726 Fifth-st.
DETROIT BRANCH, 78 Griswold-st.
Where we also manufacture largely.

Clothing.

YOUNG BROTHERS & CO.,
33 & 35 Lake-st.,

Have a large stock of

BEAVER,

AND OTHER KINDS OF

Overcoats,

Which they will sell at their lowest Manufacturers' prices, preparatory to moving into their New Stores, 98 and 100 Michigan-av.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We now offer the largest and finest assortment in the city, for

Ladies, Misses and Children,

At Very Low Prices.

French Calf Custom-Made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen and Boys. German and American Felt Shoes and Slippers of all kinds, closing out cheap.

HAMILTON & BOARLEY, 122 Lake-st.

Educational.

THEATRICAL DANCING

PROF. C. FOUCHE

Is forming a Class of Children, Girls and Boys, of the ages between 7 to 15 years, or thereabouts, for the purpose of instructing them in Theatrical Dancing, and part for this purpose instruction will be entirely free. Prof. FOUCHE receives applicants for this instruction Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, from 9 to 10 o'clock. No children will be admitted except accompanied by their relatives.

HALL, 136 STATE-ST.

For Sale

FOR SALE.

Owing to continued ill-health, which prevents personal attention to the business, one-half or the whole interest in the

Club Rooms and Restaurant,

At 155 Dearborn-st.,

Including a valuable lease on the entire building, three stories and basement, for five years, silver, linen, fixtures, stock of groceries, wines and liquors, will be sold reasonably and immediately.

TERMS—Part cash; balance in property, or in notes secured by chattel mortgage on fixtures.

Apply at once, to

DAVID HUNNION,
133 Dearborn-st.

COOPERAGE!
COOPERAGE!

Seasoned Flour Barrel Staves and Heading, circled and planed, for sale at lowest market rates, by

LINDEN, SEWALL & TEED,
No. 8 Mercantile Building,
Opposite Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

DRESSED HOGS.

We have every facility for handling the above IMPORTANT PRODUCT, and will make liberal advances, keep our shippers fully posted, and furnish blanks when required. HOGS from the Northwestern Railroad can be unloaded into our Warehouse from the cars.

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.
2, 4 and 6 Rush-st.

Machinery.

STANDARD MILLING MACHINES of improved construction, great power, large capacity, durable, convenience of adjustment. Also, Spring Vises, with and without extra jaw, and Vises of all sizes for heavy and light work. Send to UNION VISE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass., for illustrated circular. For sale by dealers in hardware and machinery.

Dentistry.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

EXTRACTS TEETH WITHOUT PAIN,

With Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Office, 178 South Dearborn-st.

Storage.

STORAGE.

Flour, pork, lard or other goods in the [illegible] Fire-proof Brick Store, No. 178 Randolph-st. [illegible] Insurance low. Apply to

DICKERSON & SHERMAN,
178 Randolph-st.

Brick Machine.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE

CROFOOT BRICK MACHINE.

A GRAND AND UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

For years past it has been the endeavor of the inventive genius of the country, to construct machinery which would and could convert the clay as it is taken from the bank, immediately, and without any previous treatment, into a sound and perfect, as well as cheap Brick. Vast quantities of money and the most profound thought have been bestowed upon this great object, and, resulting therefrom, a number of machines have been built and tested, without, however, overcoming the obstacles and objections or fully meeting the requirements of the most exacting.

The one great objection has been their failure to expel the air from the fresh clay, which, remaining inside of the mould, destroys the fine appearance of the Brick, and during the burning process causes the same to puff, thus rendering them an inferior building material.

The CROFOOT BRICK MACHINE has in this, as well as every other point, proved an unqualified success.

The clay, fresh from the bank, is at once passed through a pulverizer, and thence into the moulds, where, by a most simple device, it is subjected to a double and at times alternating pressure both from above and below, expelling every particle of the air contained in the clay, and forming a solid, compact, dense and durable stone, possessing a most beautiful polish and most perfect edges, corners and lines. It issues from the machine perfectly hard, and is at once placed into the kiln.

1. All the Brick made by this machine are face and front brick, equalling and exceeding the best in the country, not even excepting the celebrated Philadelphia front Brick.

2. Time and labor is saved, and exposure to the weather avoided.

3. The manufacture of these Brick is entirely independent of weather and season, and can be carried on every working day in the year.

4. The cost of making them is less than common Brick.

5. It is the strongest, simplest, most durable and compact Brick Machine in existence.

6. The Brick are worth three times the price of common Brick.

A kiln of these Brick have been burned, and parties can see and inspect them, and the working of the machine, and convince themselves of all that is claimed, by visiting it near the Chicago Glue Works, or addressing

THE CROFOOT BRICK MACHINE CO.,
229 Lake-st., Chicago.

Hardware.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
179 and 181 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

We are now offering at especial rates,

1500 doz. Axes, Hunt's, Simmons', and others.
1200 doz. W. & S. Butcher's Files.
1500 doz. Wostenholm's Files, warranted.
2000 doz. Locks & Latches, Russell & Erwin's.
2500 Strap and T Hinges.
3500 kegs Wheeling Nails.
3000 boxes Tin Plate.
3500 bundles Sheet Iron.
450 bundles genuine Russia Iron.

Tinners' Tools and Machines, Japanned and Stamped Tin Ware.

TO LUMBERMEN.

Butcher's Mill Files, Coil Chain; Hunt's, Lippincott's and Simmons' Axes.

For sale by WM. BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

500 pack's Russia Sheet Iron,
40 " " " "

Slightly damaged, and for sale at low rates, by

WM. BLAIR & CO.

Coffee Pot.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE-POT,

(Secured by Letters Patent)

Makes Delicious Coffee, according to the method of PROF. BLOT, the Celebrated French Cook. [illegible]

The Trade supplied. E. C. PARTRIDGE, General Agent for the United States. Office 53 Dearborn-st., Room No. 7.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR CUT STONE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the proposed new U. S. Court House and Post Office at Des Moines, Iowa, until [illegible] o'clock [illegible] of December, 1867, for the furnishing and [illegible] required for the outside construction of the building. [illegible]

GEO. WHITAKER, Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

[illegible]

GEORGE WHITAKER, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK.

[illegible]

GEORGE WHITAKER, Superintendent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

JACOB RUSS, President.

J. C. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR A LOT FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] Is This Day Dissolved by Mutual Consent. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, [illegible] and the mails.
THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	$3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Army Appropriations.

We entreat our Republican members of Congress from the West to give a careful eye to the army appropriations for the ensuing year; nay, we entreat them to do more than that—to so shape their legislation that the standing army—the parent of the contemplated enormous expenditure—may be materially reduced. We learn by recent despatches that the entire military estimates for the fiscal year are set down at *seventy-seven millions*, of which vast sum thirteen and a half millions are necessary to meet deficiencies of the past year. We learn, further, that the army, now on a peace footing—its regiments mere skeletons—numbers *fifty-six thousand men*; hence, that the net cost of each soldier is a trifle more than [illegible] hundred dollars per annum, including of course the amount expended for the Military Academy at West Point, and the arsenals in various parts of the country.

One of the much feared consequences of the war—the organization of a military class in the country, disproportioned in numbers to the necessities of the situation—is now upon us; and though we have no idea that the military force can be cut down without a struggle that will be long and severe, we are not the less sure that the financial [illegible] of the people and the government, to say nothing of the ill effect of supporting in idleness a great army of non-producers, and the danger of a consolidated and disciplined body of armed men [illegible] in our midst, demand in [illegible] imperative terms that the reduction should be instantly made. We hold that our army is too large by at least one-half. That there is no method of profitably employing so many troops—that there is no danger which warrants their maintenance. If the South is reorganized, as it assuredly will be, the larger part of the force now in the lately rebellious States can be withdrawn, leaving only the garrisons in the different posts on the coast, and a regiment or two in the interior to preserve the peace. The Indian war is virtually over; were it not, the shameful experiences of the last year warrant us in saying that the business of hunting down savages had far better be left, under arrangement with the authorities at Washington, to the efforts of the settlers of the Territories, who will gladly undertake the job of quick extermination. There is no menace from abroad; if there were, the present force would be quite too weak to meet it. In the event of a war, even for the possession of so small a thing as the Dominion of Canada, the dependence would be upon volunteers; and it is a matter of practical indifference whether they are organized in thousands or tens of thousands, so that no more are called than necessity requires. We see, then, no valid reason now; we see nothing likely to occur in the near future to justify the maintenance of the present large force. Doubtless those who, from inclination or necessity, have chosen the army as a profession, may complain; doubtless the difficulties of deciding who shall stay in the service and who shall go out, will, in the conflict of interests, be immense; doubtless the pressure of relatives and friends who wish to retain this man and that—amounting in the end to all men now in commission—will be hard to resist. But, summing the matter up, we say that nothing can be so hard as for the people to bear the burden of this useless army, and all considerations of public policy demand that it be speedily reduced. Twenty-five thousand men and thirty millions of money are all that the country can bear. Without a foreign foe, with peace within our borders, with no trouble in prospect, why should we have a musket or a dollar more? This is a question that Republican members of Congress must answer to their constituents, who will never consent to pay sixty-five millions a year for the support of a standing army in time of peace.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

We are glad to observe that one of the first motions in Congress is for a repeal of the cotton tax. An act whose constitutionality was even doubted at the time of its enactment, and whose unjust and injurious provisions have proved a costly experiment, should be immediately repealed, and we hope that the measure will be carried without delay. The experience of those nations which have given the subject of taxation the most extended and impartial study has been, that an impost upon any single product of the soil is impolitic and dangerous. One of the greatest objections is that such an impost, by its nature, can hardly fail to be unjust, or to seriously interfere with peculiar local productions and interests. The cotton tax appears particularly subject to this charge, for the reason that there is no similar tax on any other agricultural production. If a similar tax had been levied on the corn crop of Illinois, of twenty-five per cent of its value, complaints of oppression would have been no less earnest than those that have come from the Cotton States ever since the law went into operation. The misfortune of the South in having no other prominent object of taxation from which revenue could be derived, does not constitute an argument for a measure which discourages instead of stimulates the cultivation of the staple in which is the main hope for the return of prosperity to that desolate and nearly ruined country. The fact that the tax itself was considered at the South as a punishment for rebellion, has tended to discourage the cultivation of cotton as well as the expense and onerous formalities connected with the collection of the tax. The whole system of weighing, marking and placing proper tags upon each bale of cotton raised, extremely complicated, impractical in itself, has created untold bitterness of feeling, and embarrassed and hampered transportation. But there are weightier reasons why this tax should be repealed. The special report on cotton which Mr. Wells will make to Congress, destroys one of the strongest arguments in favor of the tax—that, even with a five cent tax, American cotton would control the European markets—and [illegible] that if the tax is not repealed the control of the cotton market will permanently pass into other hands. At the time of the first imposition of the tax, the average market price of cotton for twelve months had been over forty cents a pound, and at that time the tax was not a very serious burden upon production. The circumstances are no longer the same, and now the tax operates both as an impediment to domestic production and a stimulus to foreign cultivation, thus placing the American cultivator under a double disadvantage. The contingencies which, at the time of the enactment of the law, the Treasury intimated might occasion the repeal of the act, seem to be at hand. The stimulus given to production of cotton in India and elsewhere by our rebellion has so increased the production and improved the quality of India cotton that it now brings two-thirds the price of American cotton when it formerly commanded only one-half, so that the present tax is equal to a premium of fifty per cent upon the cost of growing cotton in India. The decrease in the amount of cotton furnished the European market by America has been from eighty-five to forty per cent. In 1860, Europe consumed 4,821,000 bales, and in 1866 the amount furnished was 4,515,000 bales, an excess of 800,000 bales over the demand. The amount of the American cotton crop for 1867, according to the estimates of the most competent authorities, is from two and a half to three million bales, and the foreign crop, after all deductions [illegible] at more than four and a half million bales. Thus the foreign crop alone is more than the entire crop of last year, while there is a surplus of three hundred thousand bales left over from the supply of 1866. In view of these startling facts it is difficult to see how American cotton can pay the tax and favorably compete in the European market. The total revenue from the cotton tax for the fiscal year 1867 was $23,769,078, of which sum, less the heavy cost of collection, the Treasury will be deprived in future if the tax is repealed. But the reduction of taxation is the especial duty of the present Congress. Four hundred and fifty millions of dollars are collected annually, while the necessary expenses of government are only two hundred and seventy-five millions, and taxation can safely be reduced one hundred millions, to the great relief of a tax-burdened country and the improvement of the public morals. The twenty-three millions revenue from the cotton tax should certainly form a part of this hundred millions, in that the tax is impolitic, unjust, and injurious to the general interests of the nation, and is a check upon the industrial reconstruction of the South.

An Unsolved Problem.

It is a problem not yet solved—how to cultivate muscular Christianity, and not, at the same time, create an appetite for the brutalizing sports and debasing practices of which the world already has too many. How test the capability and endurance of horse-flesh, and not become a patron of the turf, with its moral abominations? How show that the human body is capable of walking a thousand miles in a month, and not encourage gambling on the result of the trials to that end? How make fencing and shooting received pastimes without danger of creating either bullies who wager on strength of their skill, or mere showmen who will bring down so many pigeons released from a trap for the chances of winning a bet? How applaud base-ball without turning the heads of half the young men and boys in the land? How play at billiards without incurring the risk of giving support to the rum-holes and doggeries in which the game is only a lure to the vile liquors therein exposed for sale? How practice gymnastics without a fear that they may degenerate into a love of fisticuffs and the prize-ring? How, in a word, to give more scope to the exercise of physical accomplishments, whether for health or pleasure, without the liability of being merged in the great ring of jockeys, bruisers, sharpers, gamblers, and the like who hang like burs to all public and most private exhibitions of physical hardihood and sportive skill? These are questions worthy of answer, and the answer should be from that man who has a full comprehension of the needs of our young, and especially our unlettered young men. Say what we will—preach, scold, or remonstrate as we may—the sports of the masses will still go on. The desire of relief from the tedium of work, the care of business or the vacuity of idleness will impel some, and the natural love of excitement will force more, into those things in which the moralist and utilitarian will find much to condemn. How to conserve the good and eliminate the evil of these—that is again the question; and we confess our inability to answer it, except as we say that innocent sports must be encouraged by men who look upon them as useless or frivolous, even though the encouragement be at the expense of certain theological acerbity; and that all which are cruel, degrading and brutalizing must be met by the inexorable fiat of the law. The national want is more pastimes of a physical character—not, necessarily, more horse-races, more billiard "tournaments," more prize-fights; but those innocent diversions, which, while they exercise and improve the body, do not debauch the morals and the mind. He who is able to invent a new game to be popularly played in the open air, especially if men and women can alike participate in its enjoyments, may claim the title of public benefactor.

Railway Martyrdom.

Another has been added to the terrible list of railway murders. Four young ladies and one gentleman have been burned to death in a sleeping car, in the presence of a crowd of paralyzed and helpless passengers. It is the same old story with a change of names. An accident happens to a preceding train, a following express train stops—measures which succeed in stopping two trains fail to arrest a third, a freight train dashes into a sleeping car, and the result is the sad story in yesterday's despatches. It is a terrible thing to face death and know your helplessness, but there are no words to describe the agonies of those four young women who are aroused from sleep to find every avenue of escape barred, and their beds a fiery grave. So far as the circumstances of this case are known the accident appears to be without excuse. How is it that flagmen stop two trains and cannot a third? Was the night any more dark or foggy in the one case than in the other? And when an accident has occurred and another train is momentarily expected—there is no question of a switch—how is it that the rear car which must first receive the shock is securely locked and the conductor absent? Where in the name of humanity was the conductor, and what duty has he greater than to stand at his post in the hour of danger? Fuller details will, perhaps, render the circumstances more extenuating; but the practice of locking sleeping cars at night cannot be too earnestly condemned. It surely is not a very burdensome duty for a man who has but one car in charge to guard the door at a station to prevent the entrance of any one without a ticket, and people are not very likely to get on or off an express train between stations. Railway employes doubtless are very well pleased to lock up their passengers and know that at all events no one can get out—but it is a sad thing to be burned to death or to think that a key in the pocket of a careless official might have saved five human lives from a horrible death.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

It is now said that Chief Justice Chase will open the session of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond by giving a charge to the grand jury; but that he will not preside at the trial of Jeff. Davis. We expected as much. The great criminal of the age will be left to the discretion of the District Judge, Underwood, whose incompetency is notorious, and to such a jury as may be selected for the occasion.

It is a curious commentary on the uncertainty of human justice—this dilly-dallying with a case like that of Davis', who is the most thorough-paced villain of this or any other country.

Always a plotter and a rebel, for four years the open, avowed and powerful enemy of the country, at the head of the greatest conspiracy of the century, his guilt of the offence for which he is indicted, is just as notoriously clear and indisputable as that day dawned yesterday; but it is now more than probable that, though he may not be acquitted by a verdict of the jury, he will suffer no punishment. The ways of the law are mysterious—past finding out. The jury may not agree, a flaw may be found in the indictment, the District Attorney may be remiss in his duty—a dozen things may and probably will interfere to prevent the hanging that the criminal has earned; and, by-and-bye, we shall see a *nol. pros.* entered by the law officers of the government, whereupon the prison doors will fly open, and the prisoner, his infinite crimes against his country and mankind all unpunished, will be suffered to go free to receive the adulations and ovations of others not less criminal, but less conspicuous than himself. Need we wonder that crime of a less culpable kind runs riot in the country, when men like Davis are suffered to escape the penalties of the law that they have trampled upon and defied?

☞ The *Journal* ascribes the decline in prices of cotton and woollen goods to the increase of the tariff; saying that "the tariff compels the foreign manufacturer to sell his goods at figures equal to their cost." Oh, wise and wonderful *Journal!* Gold has fallen from 240 to 140 and raw cotton from 50 cents to 16 cents per pound, and wool from one dollar to forty cents. It was generally supposed by plain common people that these were sufficient causes for the decline in prices of cotton and woollen goods, but our evening luminary throws a different light upon the matter, and affirms that the reduction is the result of the increased tax upon these commodities. According to this theory the higher a thing is taxed the cheaper it sells. If the tariff were doubled, people would get their imported goods for nothing, if the *Journal's* doctrine be correct.

Hon. E. B. Washburne.

We fully endorse every word of the subjoined article from the *Evening Journal*, in regard to the proposed choice of Hon. E. B. Washburne for the Chairmanship of the important Committee of Appropriations. And we hope that Speaker Colfax may not find himself so tied up by rules of precedence and other red-tape contrivances, as to prevent him from placing at the head of that committee the man of all others whom the people have the most confidence in for the place:

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

The proposition to place Hon. E. B. Washburne at the head of the Committee on Appropriations instead of Hon. Thad. Stevens is a good one, and we hope Mr. Colfax will carry it out. The views of Mr. Stevens upon the national debt are so erroneous and notorious that his retention as Chairman of the House Committee, which is so closely identified with questions of finances, would give color to the suspicion that his paper redemption heresy is not his alone. The Appropriation Committee does not, it is true, have any direct responsibility in shaping the financial policy of Congress, but still its duties, as indicated by its name, link it with the national finances, and consequently its Chairman should reflect the sentiments of the government upon the question of bond redemption. It is one of those incidental things that unconsciously yet materially affect the credit of the nation. Then, too, Mr. Stevens is too feeble in health to discharge the arduous duties of the position he filled during the Thirty-ninth Congress. He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and the mere wreck, physically speaking, of his former self. This fact, independent of any other consideration, furnishes sufficient reason for the proposed change.

No one else is so worthy to be his successor as Mr. Washburne. One is the patriarch of the House, the other, although only fifty-one years old, is the "Father of the House." As Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Washburne has rendered himself eminently useful. But what points him out as the man of all others for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations is the fact that he invariably opposes all plunder schemes, and would cut down the expenses of the government to the lowest figure. He is, perhaps, the most economical statesman in Congress. Liberal with his own money, he is scrupulous almost to a fault in the expenditure of public funds. He might report against some bills which ought to pass, but frugality in the use of national treasure, even when carried too far, is a most pardonable fault, especially when the people groan under a heavy burden of taxation. Like his townsman and intimate friend, General Grant, he is in favor of retrenchment. He is familiar with the details as well as master of the principles of our government.

International Copyright.

The departure of Mr. Dickens, and the publication of Mr. Parton's article on international copyright in the *Atlantic Monthly*, have attracted the attention of the English press to the state of the laws in regard to authors. The London *News* says that the Republic is not kind to its teachers. While it "protects" every other industry with zealous and costly care, it denies to this one even the ordinary protection of international justice. And this while the foreigner loses instead of profiting by competition. The American author, if poor, cannot live by his profession, while the only gain of English writers is in the unsubstantial rewards of an extended fame. The *News* states that England is ready to put an end to this copyright lawlessness, and says:

"Give English authors a right to property in their works in the United States, and American authors will find their property become valuable at once. They will be relieved from the unequal terms on which they now compete with English writers. They will find their profession rapidly becoming a remunerative one, while no injustice or injury whatever is done to the American people. The price of English books may be a little higher, but it will be a little only; and American books, secure of a larger sale, may be considerably reduced in price. And the nation which is so proud of its youthful vigor, of its vast territory, of its republican government, and of its expanding wealth, will soon have a national literature to be proud of."

It is not too much to ask Congress to notice the claims of suffering literature.

Ritualistic Intolerance.

The English Ritualists are very earnestly pursuing their work of destroying every trace of Protestantism within the borders of the Church of England. In the quiet town of Oxford, there is a handsome monument commemorating the sufferings of Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer, who in one year witnessed to the doctrines of the Reformation at the stake. Of these men, whom we call martyrs, the leading organ of the Ritualistic party says:

"Such monuments as the so-called "Martyrs' Memorial," at Oxford, should be regarded merely in the light of silent witnesses to the majesty of the law, and thus on a par with that other heap of stones which indicated to posterity the place where Achan suffered in days of old."

Tom Paine could hardly have written greater ribaldry than that. There can be but little said of the bigotry, whatever name it bears, that compares the lives of three men who died rather than renounce their principles, to the miserable Achan who would betray his people for foreign gold. The days of persecution are thought to be over, and the religion of the age is considered the result of intelligent conviction; but when a Church party that eats the bread of a Christian State reverences "the majesty of the law" in murders committed in the name of religion, it would be hazardous to predict that the same spirit, if it had the power, would not again lead a Cranmer to the stake.

☞ November Fifth in Paris is the *fête des morts*, and it is a custom of the people to visit the cemeteries on that day and cast their immortelles upon the graves of the dead. This year this festival was the occasion of great agitation in Paris, and indicates the popular discontent with the policy of the Emperor. On the heights of Montmartre in an ancient cemetery, are buried Manin, the Italian patriot, and Godefroy Cavaignac, the Dictator of 1848, who was a candidate for the suffrages of the French people when Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected President. A French paper says that the citizens who came to do honor to Manin were led by the very natural sentiment, to the tomb of Cavaignac, where, without uttering a word, they stopped and rendered silent homage to the dead. The police in plain clothes forbade this. And when one young man asserted that he had a right to reverence the dead, he was arrested with others who manifested sympathy, and marched to a magistrate's office. Among the number of those arrested were several prominent journalists. The government must be strong, indeed, that fears mourners at the graves of the dead.

Miscellaneous.

The London *Gazette* announces the issue of a royal commission to inquire and report as to "the several archbishoprics, bishoprics and benefices, and also as to the several ecclesiastical corporation aggregates existing in Ireland, and as to the revenues, property and emoluments belonging to the same respectively, and also as to the several charges, incumbrances and other outgoings affecting the same respectively, and also as to the several united and separate parishes and districts in Ireland." The commissioners nominated are Earl Stanhope, Earl of Meath, Viscount De Vesci, Sir J. Napier, Robert Shafto Adair, J. T. Ball, E. P. Shirley, G. Clive and S. Howes.

Washington, during the coming winter, will witness diplomatic rivalry between Turkey and Greece. Each country is represented at the capital by an able man, well aware of the importance of gaining the good opinion of our republic. Mr. Alexander Rizo Rangabe, the Greek Minister, is already in the field, with a pamphlet showing the present condition of Greece, and the progress which she has made since she threw off the Moslem yoke.

Pleuro-pneumonia is said to be making sad havoc among the cattle in the District of Columbia, especially in Georgetown, where almost every family keeps a cow. Correspondents report that over fifty cows have died, and although some professedly learned cow doctors have been called in, and have dosed the sick animals without mercy, none recover. They add that it is, consequently, becoming fashionable to drink coffee at breakfast [illegible], and ice creams are regarded with distrust.

[illegible] letter carriers are to be uniformed. The idea was suggested by Postmaster Kelley, of New York, on his recent visit to Europe, upon whose recommendation the Postmaster General directed the New York letter carriers to be uniformed. The carriers in Rochester are to be attired hereafter in a neat and tasteful uniform. It consists of a suit of blue-black cloth coat vest and pants, and the letter "P" in old English character on the brass buttons of the coat. The coats are double-breasted, and half-sack pattern.

The following cities in Iowa contain a population of 5,000 or more: Burlington, 21,000; Council Bluffs, 7,000; Davenport, 17,000; Des Moines, 12,000; Dubuque, 20,000; Fort Madison, 5,000; Iowa City, 7,000; Keokuk, 11,000; McGregor, 5,000; Mount Pleasant, 5,000; Muscatine, 9,000.

Extraordinary Proposition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As pedestrianism is the rage, and one [illegible] Church has made a proposition, I will also make one. My proposition is this:

I will take Mr. Weston's back track and perform the journey to Portland on my hands and knees—that is, walk or crawl, as you wish to call it, in two hundred working days, the intervening Sundays to be at my own option; provided there are thirty thousand dollars raised for me, to be disposed of in this wise:

1. Ten thousand dollars to the Orphan Asylum of Chicago, if there is one; if not, to found one.
2. That I receive five thousand dollars the day before I start, to pay expenses of outfit and family.
3. That I receive five thousand dollars when I arrive at Buffalo.
4. That I receive the remaining ten thousand dollars when I arrive at Portland, provided I arrive there within said time. If I do not get there in time, then I shall receive but five thousand more, and the other five thousand shall be added to the Orphan fund.

I will start in fifteen days after the funds are raised and properly secured.

C. H. [illegible]
No. 101 West Twelfth street.

NOTE.—We have a [illegible] proposition than the above from another man who wishes to walk all the way to Portland on his nose alone, for half the money that the above correspondent demands. We are expecting to receive to-morrow another [illegible] from still another individual, proposing to [illegible] to Portland!

LONDON.

A British Institution.

Concerning Public Dinner Testimonials.

The Dickens Banquet.

The Company and the Speeches on that Occasion.

An American Consul Fighting against Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Nov. 6.

TESTIMONIAL DINNERS.

A sudden gush of testimonial dinners has taken place. It has become the passion. Mr. Anthony Trollope's Post Office friends have entertained him, on the occasion of his resignation of his official duties for magazine work; Dr. Norman McLeod's admirers have eaten and drank together in his honor on account of his departure for the East; and a host of literary and scientific men have partaken of a feast in order the better to evince their respect and esteem for Charles Dickens, now on his way to the United States. In each case the tribute was deserved, but it is to be hoped that the practice will not be carried any further; or, at all events, that publicity will not be invited, if smaller men receive a similar compliment. There is an irresistible temptation at these dinners to outrageous flattery. Men, speaking of particular men to their faces, say a good deal more than they actually mean, and no one can venture to check them. Everything is on the superlative degree. The guest has not one virtue or gift in special relief, for he has them all. Indeed, I have known sensible men, when on their legs at such consolations, go out of their path to compliment the hero for just those qualities in which he was notoriously deficient—simply from the wish to outdo the rest in the extravagance of eulogy. As a martyr at some of those banquets, I should like, before dealing with particular cases, to say something about the mode of

PUBLIC DINNERS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Dickens' dinner, of which I will say something more in detail presently, was the best of its kind. Some of us paid two guineas each for tickets, so that the scale ought to have been liberal, and yet it is by that dinner I will describe the institution generally. Nothing I say but could be said in describing it, so that I shall not, at all events, be guilty of exaggerating the case.

I suppose all readers will allow that the next worse thing to being dinnerless is to have had a bad dinner; to have paid a guinea for a seat at a well-stored table and to return home, after some hours of hopeless endeavor, with an appetite whose edge would cut half through a round of boiled granite, or to have left the appetite behind, not in the natural operation of dining, but in the anxious process of tasting multifarious dishes in the vain hope of finding some dish upon the table that you could relish. At the Dickens dinner I was not more unfortunate than my neighbors, yet my meal consisted of soups half cold; a piece of turbot ditto; a bone from a boiled chicken not milk-warm, with some wretched confectionery, all butter and lard. Observe that everything gets nearly cold. In one of his novels Mr. Disraeli taunts the French with this defect in their cookery, and urges them to get our ware, which is easily kept warmed; but Mr Disraeli has not had a public dinner experience. Often have I made half my dinner on the little rasped rolls of bread, which, by dint of exertion, you can get in good quantity. After the removal of the covers, everybody seems engaged, but for the most part it is a labor-in-vain work. If you get soup, it is not the soup you wanted; if you have the turbot, you certainly haven't the sauce, and a piece of ham with chicken would be unreasonable. The difficulty makes men selfish, and, as Laman Blanchard parodied the lines, the principle observable at the tables is,

"That they should take who have the power,
And they should dine who can."

Your pathetic appeals are disregarded. You send up your plate for a slice of tongue, and you never see that plate again, and at last the solid dishes have all melted away into a horrible mockery of custards and jellies. Even a wrong cut of the spoiled mutton is now irrecoverable. Of the wine, it is best to be altogether silent. In your sufferings, you may have recourse to it, for there is an insidious pleasantness about it; but you will toss about half the night in consequence, and rise with a headache which no soda will allay. As to company, if you know the Dinner Committee you may get placed with congenial spirits, but otherwise you have a chance of something as bad as the meats and the wine. The other day, through a waiter's mistake in misplacing a card, I got two seats removed from friends, and became a fixture amongst a line of eminent surgeons and physicians, the one at my elbow entertaining me while the food was on the table with interesting hospital cases, and particularly pointing out the ignorance of American doctors in not using carbolic acid (I believe it was) in stopping suppuration from a joint after an operation. But I wish to be fair, and I do not put this last unspeakable horror, to one not of the healing craft, as a common experience.

Such is an English public dinner, properly so termed. Of course there are entertainments at Greenwich, and other crack places, at three guineas or so a head, where everything is unexceptionable; but those are not what are designated public dinners, and will not be confounded with them.

But to detail. First,

THE DINNERS TO MR. TROLLOPE AND DR. M'LEOD.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, after more than a quarter of a century's service, has given up his berth in order the better to edit his magazine—*St. Paul's*—and of course he could not do this without a farewell dinner. He is a man of many friends, for he has inherited none of the bitter disposition of his mother, or of her love of what was coarse and low. He is not a good speaker, though he sometimes thinks he would like to enter Parliament. Of more than average height, and rather stout, with iron-gray hair and a face partly covered with moustache and beard, he has the appearance of an English country gentleman, fond of hunting (as he is) and given to field sports, rather than a close observer of society in drawing-rooms, as his books pronounce him to be.

Dr. Norman McLeod is well known in the religious world of America, by his editorship of the publication called *Good Words*. He is far from orthodox in his theology, and has had sharp conflicts with his Presbyterian brethren on questions of Sabbatarianism and the like. They caught at his proposal to go to India and look at the "missions," and it answers his purpose in a literary point of view; so he leaves at their expense, and both are satisfied. *Good Words* is still an odd mixture of papers of the sermon order, and love stories, with a sprinkling of instructive papers. This is how it is men like Thomas Hughes, M. P., Mr. Smiles, Mr. F. T. Palgrave, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Anthony Trollope were at the dinner—though some must have felt a little hampered by the presence of the Scotch divines at the table. Dr. McLeod is a fat, burly, jolly-looking man, who loves a joke and a good dinner, and with whom no literary man ever feels ill at ease. There have been dinners to him in Scotland as well as in England, and I am sure the good doctor approved of the form which the compliment took.

Very different in its composition was the company at

THE DICKENS BANQUET.

In my last I described, in anticipation, the most notable of the assembly, and you have since had the full accounts in the papers. But there are a few things to say which do not enter into the reports. First, as to the Chairman, Lord Lytton. I have spoken of the flattery to which these celebrations lead. The rage at this dinner for saying good-natured things went so far that Mr. Trollope, out of regard for the Chairman, positively quoted "Eugene Aram" as an illustration of the purity and healthiness of English fiction, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn declared his lordship had won the reputation of an orator of "the first and highest order," although just before the noble lord had spoken so inarticulately that the audience, in very bad taste, had not restrained their impatience, but had coughed and scraped in their weariness. Lord Lytton, sitting in a chair, looks wonderfully preserved. Though upwards of sixty years of age, his hair is thick and of a good auburn; but when you see him stoop, and are near enough to note the wrinkles in his face, you shake your head, and remember, as to the hair, what an "artist" he is.

Mr. Dickens, who, in public, [illegible] hard and indifferent expression, looked all through the [illegible] under the influence of [illegible] seemed another man. His genial, almost humbled, air was new to his closest friends. He sat at Lord Lytton's side, and the two were in conversation between the speeches. The friendship is an odd one. The only point of similarity in their career is, that neither lives with his wife, and that society blames neither for the omission. In the character of their minds and of their writings there is not only no similarity—there is even a contrast. Lord Lytton when speaking has a sprawling, awkward movement with his arms, thrusting one of them out, and then the other, which disturbs the listener who is watching him. But his voice is unbearable. So thick is his utterance that with the liveliest attention you can distinguish but a tithe of his words. He seems to keep the whole of his tongue against the roof of his mouth, while he ducks his head at the end of his admirably constructed sentences so low as to destroy your last chance. I wonder how many of those who have read his speech, and seen his tribute to America, remember how confidently he assured us, while the civil war was raging, that it would end, not in the establishment of two republics, but six or seven! His prepared eulogy of Charles Dickens was brilliant, but there was a hollow ring about it which was disagreeable. Mr. Dickens has, of late years, by coming out of his literary retirement, heard many fulsome speeches, but he was not so callous as to look perfectly comfortable when Lord Lytton spoke of the "reverence" felt for him throughout the world, and described the people of the United States as turning to Mr. Dickens' genius "for warmth and light, as instinctively as young plants turn to the sun."

The music of Mr. Dickens' voice, though he was somewhat hoarse, and his manner, which is simply perfect, succeeding the performance of Lord Lytton, put the audience in the last stage of delight. During the previous proceedings, Dickens seemed really pained, and his eyes softened again and again as they fell upon the faces of distinguished men sitting in various parts of the room, or on the emblazoned titles of his works, placed with admirable taste among the decorations. He kept down his humor as he spoke, and yet you felt it was in the same [illegible] from which the tenderness [illegible]. His "readings" have appeared to me a little artificial in places, but now there was not a trace of the actor, or, in one sense, of the artist; but you felt that the man was speaking [illegible] whose human nature is known [illegible]. At the close of [illegible] Mr. Dickens [illegible] which had taken from the [illegible] departing [illegible] the American [illegible] of the [illegible] set in [illegible] Miss Kate Dickens and her sister, [illegible] Miss Hogarth, who resides with the family. Young Mr. Charles Dickens, a gentlemanly fellow with just a little of the fop in his style, in his eye-glass and dress, but a favorite with his father's friends, was also in the room. I looked in vain for American faces. I expected to see the American Minister, or at all events the Consul, but they were absent; although I [illegible] them.

When Mr. Dickens visited America before, it was the "thing" to depreciate the republic, and he was not strong enough in his convictions to resist the influences of his time; but your war has changed all that, and the present danger is on the side of your vanity. He risked much by leaving his home in the first instance to read in public; but if it could be done here without injury to his fame, it can be done in America. There will be criticisms of all sorts when he is amongst you, but it is not easy to put a just estimate on the value of his writings. "I love to picture him," wrote a literary friend of mine some years ago, and it is a pleasure to adopt his words, "far from the din of the critical Babel, surrounded by those delicate and beautiful creatures of his fancy, that ideal family, the children of his pen. There, in the twilight of his study, I see him sitting with his arm round Nell, the favorite child. Her face seems worn and sad, but when she looks up in his eyes, it becomes suffused with heavenly light. At his feet rest little Dombey and his sister, hand-in-hand, and nestling to the father who has called them into birth. Poor Joe is there, the famous of the streets, crouching like a dog beside the fire, grateful for food, and warmth, and shelter. I hear the clamping of a little crutch upon the stairs, and in hops Tiny Tim, the crippled child. Above them hover the shadowy forms of other children, children who on earth were poor and suffering drudges, workhouse outcasts that the world had turned adrift, but which are now on high, a blessed band of angels."

AN AMERICAN CONSUL FIGHTING AGAINST GARIBALDI—EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

The ultramontane paper, the Westminster *Gazette*, contains this week a letter dated Rome, October 25, in which a statement so extraordinary is made that, although the paper referred to is of a highly respectable character, I cannot help thinking it is giving circulation to a falsehood. The writer, describing the departure of a Papal force against the Garibaldians at Nerola, says: "The column was composed of Zouaves, of Gendarmes, of the Legion Antibes, and of foreign Chasseurs, all under command of General Charette, of the Zouaves. His troops amounted at least to 900 men, because it was believed that all the Garibaldian bands were concentrated at Nerola, under Menotti; three pieces of cannon were brought out. *The Consul of the United States had joined the column as a volunteer.* Each corps was accompanied by its chaplain." But this is not all. The Consul of the United States volunteered to some purpose. "Mgr. Bastide, chaplain of the Legion of Antibes, marched in the midst of his soldiers with a crucifix in his hand; *beside him was the American Consul, armed with a good rifle, and shooting at the Garibaldians with much sang froid.*"

This story has created amazement among the friends of Italy. Such a thing was never heard of in Europe as a Consul volunteering to fight against a power with which his government was at peace. That alone should dictate his recall. But how odious the rest! If he loves any country Garibaldi loves America. He is constantly talking about it, and dwelling upon it in his published addresses. He represents the cause of liberty and national unity against a horde of hireling foreigners, and among the aliens who bar his way is the Consul of the Republic of America! The thing is too monstrous to be true. But inquiry should be made immediately, for the sake of American credit in Italy.

The *Univers* announces that Brigadier General Carroll Tevis, of the army of the United States of America, has left Paris for Rome to take service as a private soldier in the Pontifical army. General Carroll Tevis, it says, was a pupil of the Military School of West Point, and gained his rank during the last war, throughout the whole of which he served.

OBITUARY.

Fitz-Greene Halleck.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 20.

Our sheet of this day has the sad duty of recording the death of Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, last night, at his residence, in Guilford, Connecticut, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Halleck was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1795. His mother was an Eliot, and a descendant of John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians." Mr. Halleck came to New York in 1818, and entered the mercantile house of Jacob Barker, in whose employment he remained for many years. Afterwards he was in the service of John Jacob Astor, by whom he was nominated one of the trustees of the Astor Library. Since 1849 Mr. Halleck has lived in his native place, retired from business.

Mr. Halleck began to write verses in his boyhood. The earliest piece which he thought worthy to appear in his collected poems, the lines to "Twilight," appeared in the *Evening Post* so long ago as 1818, and the "Croaker" papers, by Halleck and Joseph Rodman Drake, appeared in our journal the following summer. "Fanny," his longest poem, was written in 1819. In 1822-23 he visited Europe, and in 1827 published an edition of his poems. Several editions have appeared since.

Mr. Halleck was by no means a voluminous author, but the poems he wrote have long been favorites with the public. He possessed a peculiar vein of humor, exceedingly airy and graceful, and his versification is one of uncommon sweetness and melody. He delighted in rapid transitions from gay to grave, and again in unexpected returns from the grave to the ludicrous. Yet, when the mood was on him he was capable of strains inspired with the highest poetic enthusiasm. There is not in the language a finer martial poem than his Marco Bozzaris. His verses addressed to a poet's daughter are as charming as such verses could well be, and his Red Jacket—a poem occasioned by the death of the Indian Chief of that name—is, aside from the touches of his characteristic humor which it contains, a poem of robust and manly vigor, worthy to be placed beside anything of its kind in our literature.

Mr. Halleck was personally a most agreeable man and one of the pleasantest companions in the world. He was an unwearied reader, and used to say that he could think of no more pleasant life than would be afforded by a large library and abundant leisure. He was acquainted with several modern languages. He studied Portuguese that he might read Camoens in the original, whose "Lusiad" has lost all of its simplicity and much of its narrative interest in Mickle's diffuse translation. His conversation was entertaining, pointed to a degree which made it almost epigrammatic, and enlivened with anecdote, which he related with a conciseness and spirit that would have satisfied even Samuel Rogers.

A Candidate for the Office of Commissioner of Agriculture.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your Washington despatches of Tuesday reference was made to the claims of F. G. Cary, of Ohio, to the Department of Agriculture. Who is F. G. Cary, and what are his antecedents? He is a graduate of Miami University, O.; the founder of Pleasant Hill Academy and the Farmer's College of Hamilton County, O.; was several years Principal of the Farm and Botanic Department; experimented largely upon the college grounds with plants and seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department at Washington; developed by personal culture and growth forty-one varieties of wheat, one variety, the White Park, which is generally cultivated as surpassing all other varieties in value; has been President and an active supporter of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society; a co-worker with Messrs. Wardell, Longworth, R. Buchanan, A. H. Ernst, and others in said society from its earliest infancy; a practical farmer for the last eight years upon his own hard-earned acres, some twelve miles north of Cincinnati, O. His qualifications and public services eminently entitle him to the office of Agricultural Commissioner.

B.

Horrible Death of a Disgraced Young Lady.

The facts given below are, substantially, as recently published in the Paducah *Herald*:

Some children who were gathering hickory nuts last Saturday morning, some two miles below Paducah, suddenly came upon the corpse of a woman about nineteen years of age, who, from appearances, had been dead some days. Near her [illegible] about three months [illegible] were evidences [illegible] pretty severe struggle on the ground around her. Her hat, containing her net and breastpin, were but a few feet from her. Among other articles found in her pocket was a two-ounce laudanum phial, empty. There is no doubt that the poor girl, having been disgraced, and wishing to hide her shame, had deliberately gone to the woods and committed suicide. The author of her unhappiness, whoever he may be, may place her tragical death to his credit.

Time from Chicago to San Francisco Reduced to Eleven Days—Organization of the Denver & Pacific Railroad Company—Work on the Road to be Commenced at Once.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 21.

A number of passengers arrived from Salt Lake via Cheyenne to-day. Time, four days and eleven hours, which heretofore has been seven to nine days. This will make the time from Chicago to San Francisco ten to eleven days.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 21.—Some of the most prominent citizens yesterday organized the Denver & Pacific Railroad Company, with four millions of capital, and [illegible] two hundred and twenty-five thousand [illegible] already subscribed. The firm subscribed all the timber for bridging the Platte River, taking stock at par for payment. The company propose to complete the road from Denver to Cheyenne, or the nearest point connecting with the Union Pacific, within nine months. Grading will be commenced immediately. The following are the officers: President, Bela Hughes; Vice President, Luther Kountze; Chief Engineer, F. M. Case.

Railroad Loan Bill Defeated in the Tennessee Legislature—Meeting of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 21.

The omnibus bill appropriating $[illegible] of State bonds to the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad, $[illegible] to the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, and $2,100,000 to other railroads, was lost on its second reading in the Senate to-day. A motion to reconsider was adopted, and the friends of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad are confident they will get the appropriation.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church convened in this city this morning. Dr. A. H. Kerr delivered the opening sermon. Dr. F. V. Moore, of East Hanover, was elected Moderator, and a complete organization was effected, after which the Assembly adjourned.

Ex-Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes is lecturing in this city, on the cruise of the Alabama, [illegible].

THE INDIANS.

The Peace Commission at Fort Laramie.

Conclusion of the Council With the Crow Chiefs.

A Review of the Labors of the Commission.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.

The council with the Crows was concluded on Wednesday morning. These Chiefs, with various names and unmitigated dignity—for there was not one whose sorrow had not led him at some time to cut off at least one first joint—met the Commission in the same long room. The Chiefs were late, for the task of embellishing their faces and duly adjusting each rag and tatter of their barbaric and incongruous raiment had occupied them longer than usual. Nor did they pay very much attention to the proceedings of the day. "Bear's Tooth" lay upon a bench, with his head in the lap of one of his squaws, who polished the bits of shell hanging from his ears, or arranged each braid of long dark hair; while "Top of the Lodge Pole," after gazing at this performance for a space, went to sleep.

REMARKS OF COMMISSIONER TAYLOR.

Commissioner Taylor said that the Commissioners had been glad to hear them speak so frankly. What they said had been considered, and the Commission replied. They had complained of injuries received from the whites. If they had not been well disposed, they might have gone to war. But they had forgotten those injuries. Some white men were bad and did those things without the knowledge of the Great Father. But when he heard, he would make amends. If they were injured in person or property, they should go to the agent and tell him. Through him they would be righted. The Commission regretted the unnecessary killing of game, but it could not always be helped. The fact that they refused to join the Sioux made them still nearer to the whites. They should tell the Sioux of the result of the Council. They would find that result good and so should inform the Sioux. Fresh horses would be given them if they would be found. The Crow Chief who went to the States, was well treated, but died on the Missouri River. Presents had been given him, and two horses would be given his friends.

They had objected to the reservation, and said they did not wish to go to farming. But red men could not look ahead. It was seen by the whites that the game was going. The whites, too, were occupying all the good land; so the Great Father wanted now to set apart a home for the red men. They were not to be forced to settle on the reservation at once. From that reserve the whites would be kept away. In the meantime, the Indians could hunt everywhere, while the game lasted. It was asked that the Powder River road be given up and soldiers be withdrawn. The Commissioners had been sent to examine into that question. They were sorry not to meet the Sioux. If all were present, the question might then be settled, but under the circumstances the Commissioners wanted them to tell "Red Cloud" and the other Indians in their country that the withdrawing of troops and abandoning of forts would be considered until they all met when the grass grew. The season was so late, the distance so great, and the property there so considerable, that the forts could not be given up that winter. If the Indians would stop the war until the great Peace Council was held next year, their wishes would be granted. But if the Indians kept up war and would not have peace, no promises could be made them, except to meet war with war. The posts were held for war purposes. If war went on they would be held. If a lasting peace was made the roads and posts would be abandoned, or the Indians paid for them, at the great Spring Council.

REPLY OF THE CHIEFS.

When Mr. Taylor sat down "Blackfoot Chief" expressed his satisfaction. He had gone to the Sioux camp at Tongue River, to find why they were at war. They replied that it was on account of the Powder River road. When that was given up, said the Sioux Chiefs, they would fight no more. The "Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses" had said that. He was the speaker's brother-in-law, and he would tell him of the council. "Blackfoot Chief" further said that he was the only one who could communicate with the Sioux. The "Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses" would come down in the spring.

The Crows objected still to the Powder River road. There were still buffalo, elk and deer on the hills, and beaver in the streams. When game ran short, however, he would send notice to the Great Father, and go to farming. The whites wanted to get his country for nothing. He wanted to be paid for land taken from them.

"Wolf Bow" then said: "You have talked good and straight to me to-day. I am not a fool. I am peaceable, and yet you refuse me ammunition. The Sioux are trying to get me to join them, but I want to stay with the whites. I do not want my country made the battle-ground of the Sioux, lest you might think my nation was mixed up with them. If any of your young men want to seek for gold, let them travel on the river, where there are good boats. Let those who have no boats go on the other side of the Missouri, where there is a good trail. I will give you those two trails, one by water and one by land. I will not give you the Powder River trail. If you keep on going there I will get into trouble. There is plenty of gold in our country. I have got some of it. I know where there are plenty of gold mines, but I did not like to tell anybody of it because so many people would come to us. All our people are good. If you give us horses we will pay you with buffalo robes, which we will dress and give our agent."

In reply to a question by General Sanborn, as to whether his people desired to sign the treaty then or in the spring, he replied that since there were hard feelings between the whites and Sioux, it would be better to wait until spring, when they would meet and find out how things stood. The Crows would sign the treaty at Phil. Kearney.

The council then closed.

In the evening the Commission met and listened to a speech from "Sorrel Horse," one of the two Arapahoe Chiefs here, who said that he had no claim to the country west of the North Platte. That belonged to the Crows. He was born between the forks of the river. That was his country. The Sioux had been sent for, but they were slow to come, while he, encamped farther off, had promptly answered, and was there to speak for his whole nation. He was living with the Sioux to the north of the North Fork, but he was afraid and wanted to go south of the South Fork. There were good streams there, and he wanted a place chosen there for him to live on. Hence he had come. He and his nation wanted houses built, and cattle and farming implements given them. He wanted to learn how to raise corn and wheat. What had been done for the Southern Arapahoes is good. Just before he had started the "Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses" went to him and told him that he was glad he was going, and that he, the Sioux Chief, and his young people felt like the Arapahoes. The Cheyennes had said the same. Two of their Chiefs, "Old Bear" and "Little Wolf," said that whatever the Commission did would satisfy them. It was the speaker's intention to settle near Fort Sanders, on the South Fork. His reason for leaving the upper country was the severity of the winters. He closed by asking for powder, tobacco, etc.

This conversation amounted to little, except in so far as it showed the willingness of this man to betake himself to immediate farming.

LIFE AT LARAMIE.

Those were monotonous days we passed at Laramie, but, by contrast with those we spent at Medicine Lodge Creek, they seemed singularly pleasant. There was little to see in the vicinity. Those who had guns amused themselves by shooting rabbits or grouse, but the majority confined themselves to their quarters, and ate, smoked or slept.

THE GRAVE OF A DECEASED SQUAW.

The longest walk was to the cemetery, on a sandy knoll, just above the post, where reposes one of the daughters of "Spotted Tail," the young and virginal "Yellow Mare," who died on the South Fork of the Platte, but who, in accordance with her dying wishes, was borne to this quiet resting place, where only cacti flowers bloom. Four stout uprights, eight feet high, support a platform whereon, in a box covered with red cloth, are the bones of the young lady. To these uprights are nailed the bleached skulls and [illegible] tails of two ponies, killed that she may have wherewith to ride in the after world. And enough clothes were laid by her side to equip her for an Indian Saratoga season.

A DOG FEAST.

The event of yesterday was a small dog feast, given in honor of the Commission by Charley Geroux. Three puppies, each about four months old, were slain and served up, roasted and boiled. Some of the Commissioners were present, and with great hesitancy and slowness ate of the meat, which resembles mutton more than anything else. It was too fat to be good, but the gallant Howland devoured three ribs and a shoulder, while some others departed after the first mouthful, and were found later in the day with faces paler than was customary. But it is not bad to eat, and when the hydrophobia breaks out next summer in Chicago, if a determined trial is made, the dead creatures may be profitably utilized.

DEPARTURE FROM LARAMIE.

After much deliberation the Commission decided that it was vain to expect the arrival of any Sioux from up country. The advanced state of the season and their own statements, as reported by the Crows, left no doubt of that. So on Saturday morning all left Laramie except Generals Harney and Sanborn, who remained to await the arrival of the train of goods, and Allen T. Chamblin, of St. Louis, who was appointed special Indian agent for that section.

It was with something of regret that I left Laramie on that pleasant morning, and bid adieu to the officers of the Second Cavalry, Allen and Grugan, with whom I had been quartered. The weather was perfect all day, and we made a march of forty-five miles on the Cheyenne road, and camped on the Chug Water, a stream which derives its name from the fact that it is, to use a trapper's term, chugged or choked up with beaver dams. The bottoms of this stream, as well as of the others which I have seen between the forks of the Platte, seem very fertile, and it certainly will not be long before they are settled up. The question as to whether the uplands will not produce wheat is one which has really not been settled as yet. It is very probable that some enterprising man will one day locate a homestead there, and that his crops will astonish the unbelievers.

A SUNDAY AT CHEYENNE.

On Sunday night we reached Cheyenne and Lodge Pole Creek. We found at Cheyenne [illegible] affairs which is apt to shock the weak-nerved. Sunday, though it was, the streets were crowded with people, and every form of business was going on. The banks, legitimate and illegitimate, were in full blast. Every store and every [illegible] there were plenty of customers [illegible]. Some of [illegible] were [illegible] through to [illegible] at the [illegible] and [illegible] various [illegible] which [illegible] dining rooms [illegible] serve to the infant. "O, [illegible] John, [illegible] is only scarcely [illegible]." One of the gentler of the Commissioners was [illegible] at another house, and when it became bedtime, innocently inquired if he could have a room.

Yes.

Could he go up then?

Yes.

What was his number?

Fifteen.

So up went he, and found one big room with fifteen beds in it. He had the fifteenth.

But it must be remembered that this abnormal little city, the embryo capital of an embryo territory, did not exist three months ago. Its streets, numbering from one to thirty, and from Augur to Bent and Russell, were set in June. Julesburg is no more. Long live Cheyenne! But I think that the latter place will be permanent, will be the great city at the base of the mountains. Until the Denver branch is built, it will be the place where all freight will start for that point, and even were that to fail the number of railroad shops, &c., would give it life.

If it were not a little irrelevant I should like to speak of the drunken condition of Cheyenne, when the first train entered the place, and how the entire tipsy population turned out to celebrate the event. There were transparencies, one of which, a little mixed, still remains, and the other night a gentleman, very drunk and filled with the spirit of swearing, got in front of it and painfully deciphered: "The iron horse snorts defiance to the Rocky Mountains." Then his wrath broke out, "The d—d locomotive, he does, does he?"

The redeeming point of Cheyenne is that there are not two murders per diem, as was the case at Julesburg, Ellsworth, etc., and that the gamblers don't have everything their own way.

We left Cheyenne on Monday morning, under the escort of L. S. Bent, of the Union Pacific Road, the man "pure of heart," and got to North Platte at night. Near Antelope Station a herd of antelope made their appearance near the track. Fire was opened on them, and many balls striking beyond, kept them from turning off, so that for three miles they ran parallel with the track and kept up with the train. From the incessant fire maintained from every window, it was easy to tell whence a majority of the passengers had come.

AT NORTH PLATTE

we left Mr. Commissioner Taylor and Colonel Tappan to see the Indians sign the treaty placing them on the Cheyenne and White Earth Rivers. The Indians in question are the same who attended the talk there in September. At this place we took one of the new Pullman palace sleeping cars—the "Denver"—and came down in her to Omaha. Without such cars as these, this road would almost lose half its value. But with them, travel by night is pleasanter than travel by day.

THE LABORS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission has, therefore, terminated its labors for the present. It will meet in Washington early in December to prepare its report, and on that report any action taken by Congress will doubtless be based.

There have been complaints that this Commission has done so little. The wonder is that it has done so much.

But it was in many respects rarely fitted for the work it had to perform. At its head was General Sherman, who, however, took no part in the deliberations at Medicine Lodge Creek, and was hence absent at the most important juncture. General Harney contributed a knowledge of the Indians and their character, which, though acquired many years ago, was yet partially true of the present. He also gave his own name. For there was no one whom the Indians up the river were more anxious to see, no one whose word had more influence over them, than the General who treated with them in 1855, and defeated them in 1856. No one was animated by a more righteous anger at the wrongs suffered by his "children" and no one was more zealous to have those wrongs righted. Yet the remedies he proposed would often have been as unjust as the evils he sought to correct.

General Sanborn had enjoyed the advantages of a long acquaintance with the Indians. He had known them in Minnesota. He had served on all former Commissions and he had, as Major General, commanded that portion of Southern Kansas and the Indian territory, where we went in October. Never hasty, never jumping at conclusions, and controlling the impetuosity of the older, but warmer blooded, Harney.

The rare experience of General Augur, commanding the Department of the Platte, especially recommended him for a place on the Commission. Long associated with Indians on the west coast, and familiar with the ways of those living on the plains, he was also one of the most rational and most sensible members of the party.

General Terry, not only soldier, but lawyer, said but little, but that little was always listened to with attention, and his opinion, never disregarded, was almost always acquiesced in.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was utterly ignorant of the Indians and of their habits. Colonel Tappan knew more of them, especially of the Southern tribes; but the theories which he advocated were in many respects extravagant and, I think, impracticable. Still both had their uses. The high official position of the one, and the kindly, benevolent feelings of both, and their warm sympathy with the Indians, made them valuable auxiliaries.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

What the Commission did was briefly this: They visited many of the tribes permanently located on the Missouri River and saw how far they had advanced in civilization. They determined upon the valleys of the Cheyenne and White Earth as permanent reservations, where the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes are to be ultimately located—reservations away from all lines of travel. They also ascertained that the Indians had suffered many acts of injustice, which they will remedy.

They succeeded in making treaties with the Southern Indians and especially with the Cheyennes, treaties which I think the Indians honestly intend to keep. They set aside reserves for the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Southern Arapahoes, and Apaches, reserves which are to be forever secured to them.

At Laramie they did nothing. They were too late in the season. The trouble on the Powder River road continues, and will continue. The Indians insist upon the abandonment of the road before they make peace. The Commission will not give it up until peace is made. But next spring they will meet them at the proper place, Phil. Kearney. What they will do then cannot be said.

They have done a great deal, but I think that next summer will see a general Indian war. This will probably arise from the general outrageousness of many of the plainsmen; from the natural spirit of revenge incident to those who have lost wives, children or friends—people for whom we can but feel sympathy; from the fact that the Indians, so successful during the last season, will not tamely submit to any wrong, fancied or real, but will at once fly to arms; and also because ill disposed Indians will persist in stealing, and such action on their part will be looked on by the people on the frontier as an act of war.

This war, which will come, should result in the placing of the Indians on reserves, the abolition of the present treaty system, and a reformation of many obnoxious features in the administration of Indian affairs.

THE "BLACK CROOK" IN CHANCERY.

An Interesting Litigation, in the Course of which is Evolved a Curious History of the Spectacular Drama.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Nov. 18.

On the afternoon of Saturday an injunction was issued in the Chancery Court, enjoining Mr. George J. Deagle from performing the drama spectacle of "A Tale of Enchantment" at the Greenlaw Opera House. The injunction was granted at the instance of Mr. J. H. McVicker, manager of the Madison Street Theatre, Chicago, who appeared as "attorney in fact" of Mr. John E. McDonough, who purchased the right to produce the spectacle entitled the "Black Crook," from the author, Mr. C. M. Barras, in Memphis and several other prominent cities of the country. The injunction was granted on the grounds that the "Tale of Enchantment," as produced by Mr. Deagle, was a "colorable imitation" of the Black Crook," and hence there was an alleged infringement of the rights of Mr. McDonough in the premises. The case is a very important one to all connected with the dramatic profession, and is certain to create a good deal of interest throughout the country. It will be argued this morning.

As the "Black Crook" is one of the most wonderful dramas ever produced on the American stage, a few remarks regarding it may not prove uninteresting. The author, or rather the playwright of the piece, is Mr. C. M. Barras, a well-known journalist of New York State. About ten years ago Mr. Barras was one of the members of the press in the city of Buffalo, when Miss Sallie St. Clair, the talented vocalist and comedienne, visited that city. At that time Miss St. Clair was almost unknown to fame, and Mr. Barras brought her into notice with his pen, and afterwards accompanied her through the country on a "starring" tour as agent, and subsequently became her husband. Miss St. Clair was a very pleasing actress, and played several successful engagements in the principal cities in the United States and Canada. While on one of their tours through the country, Mr. Barras wrote an extraordinary piece called the "Hypochondriac," in which he always played the leading role, but the piece was never successful, and was always shelved after one representation only to be taken down again when the next city was reached.

After being on the boards about half a dozen years as a "star," Miss St. Clair had to relinquish her dramatic career through sickness, and after lingering for a lengthened period on a sick bed, she died about two years ago, lamented by all who had ever known her on or off the stage. Meanwhile Barras had returned to his first love, the press, making New York city his headquarters, and became a regular Bohemian, writing for the newspapers and dabbling in dramatic matters generally. About two and a half years ago he conceived the bright idea of writing the piece which is now so widely known as "The Black Crook." The plan he adopted was similar to the one of the young man who took a copy of "the selections from the poets," and, by stealing a line here and there, managed to produce a very fair poem, which he palmed off as an original production. Instead of poems, Mr. Barras used operas, dramas, burlesques, spectacles and comedies for his piece, with certain snatches from Der Freischutz, Undine, the Naiad Queen, Swiss Cottage, and others too numerous to mention. To this hotchpotch he gave the name of "The Black Crook," and then offered it to several New York managers, Mr. William Wheatley, of Niblo's Garden, among the number.

About this time two gentlemen, Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, arrived in New York from Paris, with a large number of danseuses, coryphees and ballet girls, intending to give ballets on a large scale at the Academy of Music. Among the principal dancers were San Gallie and the Regal sisters, all of whom had attained much celebrity in Europe. While preparations were being made for these grand ballet representations, the Academy of Music was unfortunately destroyed by fire. Mr. Wheatley was then applied to on the subject of giving the ballets at his theatre, and after some delay he agreed to [illegible]. He purchased the [illegible] production of the Black Crook from Mr. Barras, paying him [illegible] for the sole right to play it in New York, intending [illegible] several acts should serve merely to form pedestals for the brilliant ballet spectacles which were to follow. This was about two and a half years ago. When the [illegible] was concluded between Palmer, Jarrett and Mr. Wheatley, the former agreeing to supply the company, and the latter the scenery and effects, carpenters, scenic painters and costumers went busily to work. The spectacle was produced at great cost, about $40,000 being expended in getting it up, by Mr. Wheatley. As the time drew nigh for its production Mr. Wheatley had very serious doubts as to its success, and only the day before offered publicly to sell out at $5,000 loss, but there were no takers. Few, if any, of the New York managers cared to risk such an amount on the success of one piece. A success, however, it has been in every sense of the word, for it has been "running" nightly for the past two years, and gives evidences of "running" for a couple of years more. Mr. Wheatley, it is said, has already pocketed $200,000 as his share of the profits, and Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett as much more between them.

Mr. Barras reserved the right to play the piece or to sell the right to do so in the other cities of the country. Among the purchasers of several cities was Mr. John E. McDonough, who was very successful with the spectacular drama of "The Seven Sisters," a few years ago, and latterly with the celebrated Irish drama of "Arrah Na Pogue." This brought the managers into the field, and at the present time there are not less than twenty "Black Crooks" being produced in various parts of the country, the rights having been purchased from Mr. Barras.

The following letter from Deagle to McDonough will explain his (Deagle's) position in Memphis:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I thought I would drop you a few lines from this damned hole, to see if I could make any arrangements with you to help me out of my difficulty. I am here, and see no way of getting out of it. Through the representations of Mr. Flynn I came to this theatre, he giving me half of the gross receipts, and furnishing the right to play the piece. After I got here, and got everything to working, then my trouble commenced. Flynn was in debt to everyone. His creditors brought me in as his partner. I have had to pay Meech for his piece, and God knows what I have not had to pay. If I get enough money to get out of the place with, I will be very lucky.

Now, what I want to know, is, how I can make arrangements with you for Memphis and Mobile? I tell you what I propose: I will go to Memphis and play the "Tale of Enchantment," and will give you what you think is right for you not to trouble me; or I will go there and play the Crook, and pay you for it, and settle with Barras also, for that is all Barras wants—that is, he wrote me to that effect. McDonough, I must have Memphis, and you must not be too hard on me. I am here in Nashville and can get to Memphis without much trouble.

DEAGLE.

In reply to this Mr. Deagle was informed by telegram and letter that under no circumstances could he have the right to Memphis, as previous arrangements had been made with Manager Thompson, of the New Memphis Theatre, by McDonough, for the production of the "Black Crook."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Proceedings of the American Association—Co-operation and Lodging-Houses for Women—Interesting Papers and Discussions.

From the New York Times, Nov. 20.

The American Association for the Promotion of Social Science held the first session of its fifth general meeting, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday morning. The objects of this organization are "to aid the development of social science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of laws, the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of criminals and the progress of public morality, the adoption of sanitary regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on questions of economy, trade and finance."

CO-OPERATION.

At the afternoon session Mr. Edward L. Godkin read a paper on "Co-operation," in which he examined the experiments in co-operative labor that have been made in Europe. There were in Great Britain at the end of 1866, he said, 700 co-operative societies, containing nearly 200,000 members. During the year the amounts received on shares by these societies was upward of $8,000,000, while the total amount invested in them since the beginning of their operations was estimated at $6,700,000. These returns were of course in gold. In Germany, at the close of 1865, over 1,000 associations were in existence. Of these, 515 had made formal returns to the bureau, showing the number of members to be 173,511; the total amount of capital owned by them, $3,750,000, held by them on deposit or as loans, not less than $13,811,559. Besides these banks there were supposed to be about 350. Of these about 200 were co-operative stores, containing about 30,000 members. He dwelt upon the opposition that the co-operative societies had met with. He enlarged upon the miseries of the laboring classes from the earlier ages down to the period when they had come to recognize the advantages of union. He said that it was true that the interests of labor and capital were identical when considered for a limited period only. On any given day, or in any given month, it was the interest of the employer to get labor for as little as possible, and of the laborer to get as much for his labor as possible; but the capitalist had the advantage, and it was this that had led to the formation of co-operative organizations. There was a growing antagonism among workingmen to the receiving of fixed wages for their work. They felt that the receiving of wages placed them in a dependent position. Society recognized this, and it was for this reason that all were anxious to get into business for themselves. Until the working classes were called on to participate with their heads as well as their hands in promoting the industrial interests of the day, society would never be in a sound condition.

The question for working men was not whether they should not obtain more money, but whether they could not obtain more money in a better way. It was not increased salaries that they needed—often those who received the highest salaries were the most worthless—but a method of earning money that would interest them in the industries. Mr. Godkin now examined in detail the plan of the German co-operative banks, which give to depositors a credit equal to the total amount of their deposits made from time to time in small sums. These co-operative banks were organized by private parties, and were eminently successful. In France co-operative movements that were aided by the government had not been successful. The enthusiastic Frenchmen had not generally been successful with their co-operative stores, but in England these movements had been a success. There was in England and Germany scarcely any luxury enjoyed by the wealthier that was not placed within reach of the poorer by means of co-operation. In this country co-operation was in an inchoate state. It could hardly be said to be known here. Our workmen made a mistake in calling for legislative interference whenever things went wrong with them. The trades unions were a kind of co-operation, but were in themselves anything but commendable. He hoped and believed that they were temporary, and only indicated a movement toward that kind of co-operation which in England and Germany accomplished so much for the workman. Mr. Godkin favored the admission of the employed to a certain share of the profits of the employer in addition to a fixed salary. How to raise the working man to a position of greater equality with his employer was one of the most important problems of the age.

LODGING-HOUSES FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. C. H. Dall, of Boston, now read a paper on "Lodging-houses for Women." Social science, she said, meant nothing but the practical application of Christianity to human life; for, viewed in the human relations merely, Christianity was but a perfect spiritual perception of the laws that underlie all human welfare. No man provided well for himself who did not first provide well for his neighbor. Mrs. Dall on this text founded a discourse in which she enlarged upon the inadequate compensation of woman's labor. As long as woman was ill-paid, it would be necessary for philanthropy to come to her assistance and this brought her to consider the subject announced as her theme. She described the lodging-houses for working women in Boston. She thought the lodging-houses should be self-supporting, and that there should be restaurants and stores attached to them at which board and clothing could be obtained cheaply. She declared that it was impossible for a lodging-house of this kind to be self-supporting, when only $3.25 was charged, as at the New York lodging-house. She thought the sleeping apartments there were cheerless, while the drawing-rooms were well furnished. She would rather that the reverse were true.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, interrupted Mrs. Dall to say that the lodging-houses in New England were self-sustaining—except that they paid no rent—at $2.25 a week, and furnished pie to their boarders twenty-one times a week. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Dall said the expenses in cities were greater than in small towns. There were only eighty women in the New York Working Woman's Home, and the reason was that it was called a Working Woman's Home. She urged the ladies present to labor to remove the idea that work was not [illegible]. She [illegible] the organization of a "Committee of Counsel" for women, composed of women, who should take the poor of their own sex by the hand.

Mr. David A. Wells said that one of the best ways to aid women was to open to them new avenues of employment. He found women in Sheffield, England, working in the factories for from five to eight shillings a week, and was told that they could not live on that, and most of them probably sought to get more money by illicit means. He described the manner in which women worked in England for low wages, and expressed the hope that this would be remedied. He closed by calling on a United States Senator he saw in the room for a few remarks.

Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arose at this call. He confessed that he had not any clear ideas on the subjects here considered, and it was difficult for him to speak with regard to them. He had listened with especial interest to the paper read by Mrs. Dall. With regard to financial questions, he said that he had been dining with two Western Congressmen, who held exactly opposite views to those held at this meeting. They wanted more greenbacks. And now he came here and found that we had too many greenbacks. He concluded that the best thing was for legislators to keep their hands off of labor and make the finances as easy as possible for the laborer. He had great sympathy with people who did not want to belong to the laboring classes. The trouble with the laboring man was that they drank too much whiskey. If they would let whiskey and tobacco alone, they would do better. [Applause]. Work was not perfectly done by our workmen, and women, too, were not brought up as they should be. Want of skill was our trouble in this country. Our people wanted to imitate the follies of those who had grown in feelings of aristocracy and in wealth without increasing the size of their brains. Skilled hands and intelligent heads were what we should cultivate. The philanthropy of the age made a great many paupers.

At the close of Senator Wilson's remarks the Association adjourned till evening.

DISCUSSIONS.

At the evening session, which was held in the Music Hall of the Cooper Institute, Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, presided. Mr. George A. Potter read a paper on "The Currency," starting with the principle that supply and demand regulated the value of paper money as well as every other commodity. He argued that we had a supply of paper currency more than three times as great as the demand—hence depreciation; hence the evils that the country now was suffering under. He compared the condition of the country to that of Massachusetts at the time of Shay's rebellion. The resumption of specie payment was not possible, and if it was, it was not in order. It was idle to talk of resumption while we had such an enormous debt.

Mr. Fishbore made a brief address in which he dwelt upon the importance of the study of social science. He compared society to the individual man. In its anatomy, as in his, if every part was not healthy the system itself could not be sound.

Hon. Geo. F. Walker, of Massachusetts, argued against the co-operative system. He thought it inconsistent with our free institutions. He believed in the apprentice system. There were not enough apprentices in this country. A man might set up in business for himself as a plumber on Broadway without serving at the trade a day. This was wrong. He was opposed to quackery in labor.

Mr. Charles Moran took an adverse view. Co-operation, whereby it might be sought to take a mechanic, knowing nothing of trade, and dispensing with the middleman, let that ignorant person do the buying for an association—such co-operation would not result in economy to those whom it was designed to benefit. He animadverted upon the fallacies of the reformers who pursued a single idea at the expense of greater ones. It was honorable for a woman to sew, according to prevailing views, but to do housework or cook, or take care of children, was not. Therefore the supply of sewing women was greater than the demand, and the demand for female servants was not half supplied. The laws of trade—the laws that governed labor—would regulate themselves. If the middleman was not needed, he would not be employed.

Mr. R. L. Dugdale thought that the co-operative movements generally would fail because of the ignorance of those who united and selected an agent, not generally because he was capable, but because he was a popular, good fellow.

Professor Wilcox, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Henry G. Callo, Hon. Amasa Parker and Mr. Fishbore, discussed the co-operative system further, and then the association adjourned till this morning.

DICKENS.

His Arrival at Boston and the Sale of Tickets for His First Reading.

DICKENS' ARRIVAL.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 20.

The Cunard steamer Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived here at about eight o'clock last evening, having been thirty-two hours on her voyage from Halifax. In endeavoring to enter her dock, with the assistance of two tugs, the strong ebbing tide swept her past it and against the end of the wharf below, at which the boat of the Merchants' Exchange News-room was fastened, and it was made a complete wreck. Fortunately there was no one on board the mail boat, the agent, Mr. Anthony Cline, having just left it. In swinging away from this pier the steamer grounded on a mud bank, off Grand Junction wharf, and will not probably be got off until high tide—at a quarter before 7 this morning. A tug was sent to her, which brought the mails to the shore, and also those of the passengers who wished. All the baggage was left on board. A full list of the passengers will be found under the appropriate head in another column.

In the course of the afternoon of yesterday a large number of persons assembled at the Cunard steamship wharf for the purpose of seeing Mr. Dickens land, but, after waiting a short time and ascertaining that the steamship would not arrive until late in the evening, nearly all came to the conclusion (somewhat hastened by the cold) that "Dickens wasn't going to be so much of a sight, after all"—and went home. In the evening there were only a few persons, except the hackmen and friends of passengers by the steamer, on the wharf.

About 11 o'clock the government revenue tug Hamlin, having on board Collector Russell, Mr. Dolby (the agent of Mr. Dickens), James T. Fields (of the firm of Ticknor & Fields), General Underwood (Surveyor of the Port of Boston), with Captain James M. Dolliver, went down the harbor to intercept the steamer, and to take on board the distinguished author as soon as he should heave in sight, anticipating her arrival as early as 3 p. m., but owing to the strong northwest wind prevailing the Cuba was not telegraphed until about seven. Soon afterward, the steamer was boarded from the tug, and Mr. Dickens was invited on board, and the tug steamed her way up to the city, reaching her berth at Long wharf about half past nine. Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to the Parker House, where they arrived a few minutes before ten o'clock, and Mr. Dickens, accompanied by his friends, quietly entered the hotel through the ladies' entrance, and went directly to the apartments engaged for him, disappointing some thirty or forty gentlemen who were in the main hall, anxious to catch a glimpse of the celebrated novelist. Mr. Dickens appeared remarkably well, though perhaps a little weary, probably from the effects of the voyage. On the wharf where the tug landed, or on the street, in front of Parker's there were no unusual numbers assembled.

THE SALE OF TICKETS FOR MR. DICKENS' READINGS IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 19.

The great interest felt here in the second advent in America and Boston of Mr. Charles Dickens, and the promised readings by himself of his own popular and world-wide writings, was displayed, in no slight degree, yesterday, when the sale of tickets to the readings took place at the store of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. From quite early in the frosty morning to some time after dark the store was filled with people anxious to secure tickets, and the doorway was constantly besieged by a throng which extended, some portions of the day, in a line averaging three or four deep, around the corner of Hamilton place, and along the sidewalks in the place, back to the further corner of Tremont street. It had been previously announced in the newspaper advertisements that the sale would open at, and not before, nine o'clock in the afternoon, but quite a crowd gathered around the store as early as 6:30 o'clock, evidently, in their appreciation of the fame of Mr. Dickens, understanding the force of the proverb concerning the catching of the worm by the early bird. At 7:30 o'clock over seventy-five patient waiters were counted, and by nine o'clock some two hundred more. The clerks opened the store soon after seven o'clock and admitted those in waiting, but finding that the crowd was larger than the store could easily accommodate, closed the doors and procured policemen to guard them.

But the crowd out in the cold was a most patient, orderly and gentlemanly crowd, and determined to be jolly and good-natured under any circumstances. And it was situated in a place where jollity was a virtue—wherein Mark Tapy even might find it a pleasant task to be jolly. The wind swept around the corner of Hamilton place incessantly and remorselessly, and worked its way through the thickest coats and the warmest shawls to the very vitals of those they attempted to comfort and protect. But there was no complaint; jokes were cracked, some very good and some very poor; quotations from Dickens were made, some apt and others forced; and snatches of songs were sung, the most popular of which was "We won't go Home till Morning"—which at one time it seemed likely that some would not. And the crowd was gallant, too, as the following incident will show: Among the earliest comers were two heroic ladies; one of them having waited three hours for an opportunity to procure her ticket, was, by a common impulse of generosity, allowed to take a position in advance of gentlemen who had come before her, the matter being put to vote and unanimously decided in the affirmative. The fact that some people were eight hours purchasing tickets—five out in the cold, and three in the store—shows the persistency of the would-be ticket-purchasers. There were many who waited six hours, and very many four hours, before the dearly-won cards of admission were procured. And there were quite a number, too, who, after almost freezing in the line three or four hours, retreated in despair, without obtaining that for which they had suffered.

Everything in the sale of tickets within the store seemed to be conducted with entire fairness. The limit was set at forty-eight tickets to one person—twelve course tickets—so as to prevent, as much as possible, ticket speculating. But this was not entirely avoided. Speculators were on the streets and in the hotels selling tickets readily for $10 and $15 each for the opening night, and a few as high as $20 each. Tickets for the remaining three nights were also sold by speculators at high prices. At about 7:30 o'clock last evening, every good seat and nearly every poor seat in the hall were sold; indeed, the only seats that could be bought were those on benches in very unpleasant places.

AN OPERA STRIKE.

The Revolt of the Chorus Singers in New York City.

From the New York World, Nov. 20.

The chorus at the Academy of Music are on a strike. As the case at present stands the prospect for future opera looks [illegible] slim, unless manager Max [illegible] and recalcitrant chorus singers come to a pacific arrangement. The chorus singers to the number of fifty have been employed since the beginning of the opera season at the rate of twenty dollars a week for five performances including attendance at mid-day rehearsals, for which it has not been the custom of opera managers to pay, as rehearsals were always supposed to be part of the performance. A few minutes before the time assigned on the bills for the performance of the opera of Romeo and Giulietta to begin, the chorus singers assembled in solemn conclave behind the mystic curtain of the Academy, and resolved that they would not join in the gladsome chants assigned them unless that impresario Max paid to them greenbacks to the tune of fifteen dollars per human being of the chorus, male and female. And with many high oaths and with solemn purpose engraved on the salients of each Italian, French, German and Spanish face, did this band pledge themselves to be true, bold and firm "until death did them part," or Max Maretzek gave in and acknowledged the corn, the audience in the meanwhile waiting patiently in the auditorium for some signs of life from the dumb orchestra. But no sign came, for Maretzek, fearing that if he gave way to the demand of the chorus singers for services performed at rehearsals he would then have to comply with the prospective demand of the orchestra, who were waiting in the leash, to strike like the chorus singers, for the green graves of their sires. He therefore refused to comply with the demand most vigorously, but offered as a soothing compromise, to each and every chorus singer the sum of five dollars in the current greenbacks of the season, for the labor of rehearsals performed by them. Then did the chorus singers threaten the lives of any choristers who, untrue to their most solemn league and covenant, would dare to accept the base five dollars from Maretzek. The audience were turned away, their money being refunded, and Romeo failed to carol his passionate feelings to Miss Hauck, the Juliet of the evening. Last night the opera of the Favorita was announced to be sung, but the chorus, in the language of the venerated P. B., did not come to time. The Three Men of Gotham, at the Bowery Theatre, could not be more immovable than they are. Nearly all the seats for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings had been disposed of, and as the money had to be refunded there was [illegible] six thousand dollars to Mr. [illegible], who has labored under great difficulties in producing the new opera, with costly costumes and appointments, besides the money which was to have been received additionally for tickets and reserved seats. And this is the case at present: No chorus, no opera.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Case of Platonic Affection and Pecuniary Damages to a Handsome Widow, who Gets only $2,500 for a Broken Heart.

From the New York World, Nov. 20.

Susan Corwin vs. Daniel W. Terry. The plaintiff, a rather handsome, self-possessed and smart-looking young widow of some twenty-five years, sought to recover $[illegible] damages of defendant, a widower of thirty-three, and clerk in a fur store in Broadway, for breach of promise of marriage. The second trial of the case was commenced on Monday, and the plaintiff testified that she was a widow and the mother of two children, her husband had been dead three years; was one of the matrons of Bellevue Hospital; first became acquainted with defendant through his coming to the hospital in January, 1866, to visit Andrew A. Schoonmaker, a young friend of his who was sick and an inmate of the hospital; he paid his addresses to her for eleven months; on the [illegible] of March they made an arrangement to be married on some day between the 26th of March and the 14th of May, this year; after this he continued to visit her at her residence till the evening of the 26th of November last, when he asked to be released from his engagement because two other ladies had prior claims upon him, and to one of them he had been engaged before he was a widower; she never released him from his engagement; on the 18th of January he said he would not marry her. The following letters, written by defendant to plaintiff, were then read in evidence:

MY DEAR SUSY: How can I ever express thanks for your love, anxiety and goodness for me? I am feeling as well as could be expected this morning: had a good night's rest. I want you to be in one of your happiest moods this evening.

Laugh and play, and talk and sing,
And make the very welkin ring.

Don't let Washington know that you expect me, for I shall stop there as if I was just going by him, as though I only thought of it at the last, as [illegible]. Be sure you make a good impression in every way to, for he will make his report.

Yours truly, D. W. T.

To MRS. C., Aug. 18, 1866.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1866.

MRS. CORWIN: I will call for you about seven o'clock, to attend "Timothy Titcomb's" lecture at Cooper Institute this evening, if agreeable to you. Please inform me by the bearer.

Yours, truly, D. W. TERRY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.

MY DEAR MRS. CORWIN: The [illegible] by the Y. M. C. Association, Hoboken, is to take place this evening, and consequently I am prevented from calling upon you, as contemplated.

Yours in haste, D. W. TERRY.

Upon the cross-examination the plaintiff testified that at the time defendant wished to be released from his engagement he said he wished to have her as a sister and not as a wife; she told him in reply that the law protected her, and to it she would appeal; he then said he knew exactly where he stood, and found he must succumb; this was at seven o'clock in the evening; they then made up pleasantly, and he stayed till eleven o'clock, parting in a friendly manner.

Henry Clifford, sister of plaintiff, testified that on one occasion plaintiff had lost a fur collar and pocket-book, and that she was alluding to the loss, one night when sick in bed, defendant being at her bedside, when he remarked: "Never mind, Susy dear, you shall have a collar and pocket-book, and a rib, and I will be all to you;" on another occasion when Helen spoke of changing her boarding place, he said, in Mrs. Corwin's presence, "When we go to housekeeping, sister Helen will not have to look for a boarding place."

The jury, after having been out about an hour, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,500, to which the court added five per cent allowance.

Particulars of the Dreadful Calamity at St. Thomas.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* publishes the following private letter, which has just been received in that city:

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 1.

You will, I know, be glad to hear from us after the many great dangers and troubles through which we have passed at this unfortunate island. A fortnight ago, right in the very midst of the heaviest and most anxious of my work, I had an attack of fever that laid me on my back, and was for some days very sick. I was obliged to leave my quarters on board the vessel, and took a residence in a very pleasant and lofty spot on the island. See how God's mercy was shown to us in a striking manner. One week from the date of coming on shore, a fearful hurricane desolated the island, utterly destroying forty-seven ships—sunk, ashore or capsized, and drowned over 500 persons. Our house was unroofed, we were wet, and all the furniture destroyed; no one in our house was injured, though the chimney, walls, fences and trees were actually flying through the air. This dreadful hurricane gave no warning whatever, but commenced blowing from the northwest with the utmost fury, and continued for two hours. During this time the distressing spectacle of many vessels capsized in an instant by the winds, was within my sight. Nearly every one of the crews remaining were clinging to the bottoms, or to the spars of the sunken ships. A death-like calm followed, and prevailed for half an hour, during which time several vessels put out boats to save lives. The [illegible] put out two beautiful cutters through the frightful sea, and had already saved many lives, and the Spanish man-of-war had all her boats out with forty men and officers, when the wind shifted in an instant to the southeast, in such a rush of blinding storm, that all these unfortunate people were swept at once into eternity. All the [illegible] were sunk, and every wharf and building on the water's edge destroyed, the trees torn up by the roots, and the suburban residences on the hills blown into a million tiny fragments and scattered for miles over the hillsides. Such a dreadful scene of ruin no man living, I think, has ever beheld. This happened on the 29th, and [illegible] yesterday hundreds of corpses were taken from the lower harbor. [illegible] an eye witness of the whole dreadful scene from a place of comparative safety. In the morning, under a cloudless sky, St. Thomas lay in ruins. Where the day before rode safely at anchor sixty-seven vessels on the smiling bosom of the bay, nothing met the eye but a mass of wrecks. The ship that I was loading lost her masts and was driven high on shore from her anchors; the cargo, I am glad to say, is safe.

Two Hundred Women Initiated into Free Masonry.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. [illegible].

Eastern Star Hall was the scene, last evening, of an imposing Masonic ceremony, namely, the conferring of the degrees of the Eastern Star, or Adoptive Masonry upon more than two hundred gentlewomen by Robert Macoy. Mystic Tie Lodge, in connection with which these degrees were conferred, was opened in the Third Degree, at eight o'clock, and after routine business the doors were thrown open to the candidates, all of whom were either wives, widows, or daughters of Masons. Previous to the conferring of the degrees the Master of the lodge explained the object of calling the meeting. He then introduced Robert S. Holmes, Past Grand Master of the Free Masons in the State of New York, who was received with the grand honors. A handsomely engrossed set of resolutions in a large and beautiful gilt frame, was then presented to the Past Grand Master by the Master on behalf of the Lodge, in a neat speech, to which that brother appropriately responded, that it had long been a matter of regret that Mason's wives, sisters, daughters, widows, and (although it was not in the Masonic ritual) mothers had not been recognized among Masons. From this time forth, he would labor in the Grand Lodge of this State to have it use its great influence with the Grand Lodges of the world for the purpose of having some token brought into being, generally recognized, by which the sisters, daughters, widows, and mothers of Masons may make themselves known all over the world. [Applause.] In this he intended no infraction of Masonic law, but he did mean that when such relatives of Masons were in distress, they should be known without carrying their relatives' diploma in their pocket. Others made appropriate remarks, after which the women received the degrees. "Home, Sweet Home" was sung, and the lodge was dismissed with the Masonic benediction.

Discovery of a Seven-Foot Bed of Coal Within Three Miles of Lincoln, Ill.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) *Intelligencer*, Nov. [illegible].

On Saturday last, Mr. James Brancher, who has been prospecting for coal for nearly a year, struck a vein of coal at the distance of 240 feet below the surface. By Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., he had driven the drill clear through the coal bed, which proved to be exactly seven feet thick.

Mr. Brancher has worked earnestly and expended a large amount of money in search for coal, and has so far exceeded his expectations that he naturally feels elated, and his feeling is shared by our citizens.

The fact being now established that there is a rich bed of coal underlying our city and surrounding country, there will doubtless be more than one shaft sunk [illegible] article, and in a few months we shall be independent people, so far as fuel is concerned. We understand that Colonel [illegible] and John Wyatt, Esq., each contemplate commencing operations immediately. There could not be a more favorable opportunity than the present for digging, as the ground is dry to such a depth as to permit the work to go on without any hindrance from pumping for at least sixty feet. Next week we hope to be able to chronicle the fact that active operations have commenced.

A Pedestrian, Tired Out and Disgusted, Runs Away From His Task.

Troy Correspondence (Nov. 19) of the New York Herald.

William Carlin, the great pedestrian, on the Island Park Course, has utterly failed to accomplish his undertaking of walking one hundred miles in twenty-five consecutive hours, commencing at three o'clock p. m. of the [illegible] and ending at four o'clock to-day. He maintained his credit well for a period of [illegible] hours, accomplishing about thirty miles of the proposed feat, having twenty-eight minutes to spare. Proceeding on the thirty-seventh mile he left the track, the witnesses, bystanders and all the interested spectators in the lurch by fleeing to the southern end of the island as [illegible] known. The judges, thinking from [illegible] that Carlin was losing too much time, went in search of him, and found that he had precipitately vamoosed. Nothing has been heard from him up to this writing, and it is possible that he became exhausted from the effects of undertaking a feat which he could not perform for want of training. [illegible] this, he did not care to meet the crowd, who had staked large sums of money on him in the matter. The rage of the crowd was great when his physical defalcation became known. The bets are understood to be off.

Delegates Elected to the Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held last night, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Cleveland Convention: H. P. Baldwin, [illegible] Ward, J. S. Newberry, D. M. Richardson, [illegible] Stebbins, Jacob Houghton, Austin [illegible], [illegible] Christie, Jerome Croul and William [illegible]. It was resolved that an invitation be extended to David A. Wells, of the Internal Revenue, to be present at the coming convention.

☞ The Democrats in Germany [illegible] the abolition of the death penalty [illegible] the many horrible scenes [illegible] lately taken place at the executions [illegible] parts of Germany. [illegible] near a scaffold.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Machine Case—Bankruptcy—Informations Filed in Revenue Cases.

[illegible] the City—Real Estate—[illegible] Asked and Granted.

[illegible] in the courts of the United States [illegible] presiding,) yesterday, was [illegible]

[illegible] vs. David Dorr et al. [illegible] for plaintiff for [illegible]. The [illegible] to recover wages alleged to be [illegible] upon an implied contract made. [illegible] vs. Orrin L. Mann et al. [illegible] injunction mentioned a few days since [illegible] under advisement.

[illegible] Porter et als. vs. Allen Schenck et al. [illegible] injunction. Decree for complainant [illegible] for an infringement [illegible] of Wilson's sewing machine, by [illegible] "Common Sense" machine.

[illegible] minutes in bankruptcy were [illegible]

[illegible] of Chicago. Opposition by John D. [illegible] bankrupt's discharge withdrawn.
[illegible] Cruikshank, of Chicago. Petition of [illegible] discharge. Hearing set for December [illegible]
[illegible] Bennett, of Chicago. Petition for [illegible]. Hearing set for December 21.
[illegible] Wheeler, of Yellowhead, Kankakee [illegible] meeting of creditors adjourned to December [illegible]
[illegible] Quinces, of Amboy, Lee County. Adjudication of bankruptcy.
[illegible] of Nora, Jo. Daviess County.
[illegible] of East Grove, Lee County. Same [illegible] Baldwin, of Evanston. (Involuntary.) [illegible] entered, and he declared a [illegible]
[illegible] Grover, of Rock Island. Adjudication [illegible]. Warrant returnable December [illegible]
[illegible] and George M. Springer, of Chicago. [illegible] of bankruptcy. Warrant returnable [illegible]
[illegible] John M. Birch, of Chicago. [illegible] Denial of bankruptcy filed with [illegible] jury.
[illegible] of Walnut, Bureau County. Adjudication of bankruptcy. Warrant returnable [illegible]
[illegible] of La Moille, Bureau [illegible] adjudication of bankruptcy. Warrant [illegible] December 31.
[illegible] Skinner, of Chicago. Adjudication of [illegible]. Warrant returnable December 11.
[illegible] of Chicago. Adjudication of [illegible]. Warrant returnable December 13.
[illegible] were filed and referred as follows:
[illegible] H. Parks, of Burlington, Kane [illegible]
[illegible] Von Berge, of Bremen, Cook [illegible] petition is filed to release the debt [illegible] the payment of a judgment rendered [illegible] for shooting, (as determined in the [illegible] accidentally) an associate.
[illegible] L. Walker, of Tompkins, Warren [illegible]
[illegible] Pool, of Chicago.
[illegible] M. Young, of Peoria.
[illegible] Geres, of Neponset, Bureau County.
[illegible] District Court the following new suit [illegible]
[illegible] Lee vs. Propeller Omar Pasha.
[illegible] suits were recorded in the United [illegible] Circuit Court:
[illegible] United States vs. William Bono. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. John H. Foster. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. Solomon Spear. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. Aaron Hayward. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. Fredolin Madlener. [illegible]
[illegible] United States vs. Joseph Sanders. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. William H. Carter. Information.
[illegible] United States vs. Franklin D. Clarke. [illegible]
[illegible] Samuel P. Bennett vs. Edward A. White [illegible] F. Emerson. Debt.
[illegible] Samuel J. Greer vs. City of Chicago. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible]. This is a suit growing out of the late contract made by the Police Commissioners for fire hose.
[illegible] Russell J. Stosson and Oscar T. Conner vs. Washington Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Damages, $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible] S. Williams presiding in this court has, [illegible] working, almost kept up with the call [illegible]. This day will be devoted to the [illegible] of law motions.
[illegible] George vs. Henry S. Miller. Assumpsit [illegible] by default for $3 [illegible]
[illegible] Terhune vs. James K. Campbell. Appeal dismissed.
[illegible] et als. vs. George F. Harding and [illegible] M. Wead. Covenant broken. Case [illegible] days since, when a verdict was given [illegible]. Judgment for $1,114.60 and appeal.
[illegible] Marvitz vs. Jacob Bill. Appeal dismissed [illegible] procedendo.
[illegible] Hannigan vs. Rosina C. Ryder. Appeal.
[illegible] T. Haynes, vs. The Adams Express [illegible] Attachment. Cases given to the [illegible] brought to recover for property [illegible] have been lost while in course of transit.
[illegible] suits in this court were of:
[illegible] H. A. Kahn et als. vs. M. & S. Kahn. [illegible] Damages, $1,500.
[illegible] (both inclusive). City of Chicago [illegible] Turner. Four appeals by defendant [illegible] Court fines for violations of the city [illegible] ordinance.
[illegible] Plows, Harris & Upman vs. Joseph [illegible] Appeal by defendant.
[illegible] for new trials will be heard this day. [illegible] of causes standing on motion, to be [illegible] as follows:
[illegible] vs. Bedford et al.
[illegible] vs. Bedford et al.
[illegible] vs. The Same.
[illegible] vs. Chicago City Railway Company.
[illegible] vs. Williams.
[illegible] vs. Keller.
[illegible] et al. vs. Rosenfeld et al.
[illegible] vs. Ives.
[illegible] vs. Etna Insurance Company.
[illegible] vs. King, Administrator.
[illegible] vs. Ætna Insurance Company.
[illegible] vs. North American Insurance Company.
[illegible] vs. Phœnix Insurance Company.
[illegible] vs. City.
[illegible] vs. Waite.
[illegible] et al. vs. Hamilton.
[illegible] vs. Foreman.
[illegible] vs. Willard.
[illegible] vs. Murphy.
[illegible] Jr., et al. vs. Bauman.
[illegible] et al. vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible] the three Justices of this court set yesterday, [illegible] the result of their labor was as follows:
[illegible] *J. E. Gary, Chief Justice.*—William [illegible] vs. Martin O. Walker. Assumpsit [illegible] for defendant. Motion for new trial.
[illegible] Tennessy and John Brown vs. New [illegible] Insurance Company. Assumpsit. [illegible]
[illegible] Burch vs. Gordon S. Hubbard. Assumpsit. [illegible] plea of non-assumpsit withdrawn and [illegible] jury. The suit was brought upon [illegible] Holmes & Brother drew upon [illegible] Birch, who cashed it. Subsequently [illegible] by defendant he turned out a warrant [illegible] in payment, and by plaintiff that the [illegible] given only as collateral. Argued.
[illegible] K. Bryant vs. John Goldenberg. Assumpsit. Dismissed by stipulation.
[illegible] F. Waite and Edward P. Towne vs. [illegible] and Charles H. Geer. Assumpsit. Dismissed [illegible]
[illegible] decisions on the Chancery side of the [illegible] J. A. Jameson, were as follows:
[illegible] vs. John Fritz. Bill for divorce. [illegible] service of process being waived and an [illegible] denying the accusations of the bill, [illegible] the parties were married [illegible] February 2, 1866, and that they have [illegible] this city since. The charge was of [illegible] and this is held to have been sustained. [illegible] the court orders defendant to pay over [illegible] payment of alimony, with the costs [illegible] as attorney's fee. The several sums [illegible]
[illegible] Haskin et al. vs. Alexander Babcock. [illegible] used.
[illegible] Bryant vs. John Goldenberg. Bill to [illegible] alleged to be upon an overcharge in [illegible] of property. This was a companion suit [illegible] tried of Goldenberg vs. Bryant & [illegible] false arrest, &c., in which Goldenberg [illegible] ceeded. Bill dismissed.
[illegible] A. Kinsie vs. John S. Reed et al. Bill [illegible] James H. Rees, Thomas Allen, and [illegible] Church appointed commissioners to set [illegible] the undivided one-half of lots 3, [illegible] the east half of lot one, sub-block 1, [illegible] 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 of block 3, in block 19, [illegible] addition to Chicago.
[illegible] Barbian et al. vs. Peter Kuhr et al. [illegible] missed.
[illegible] vs. Chicago Fibre and Paper Company [illegible] for decree. Default entered.
[illegible] C. Howard vs. Joseph R. Doggett et al.
[illegible] Brown vs. Charles Brown. Bill for divorce [illegible] October 1. Dismissed. The bill [illegible] desertion at Chicago, and subsequent [illegible]
[illegible] Porter was engaged with a jury, in the [illegible] law cases, as follows:
[illegible] and Duncan W. Gooding vs. George [illegible] Charles F. Lyman. Assumpsit. Verdict [illegible]
[illegible] M. Stevens vs. Cornelius McGinnis. [illegible] Tried by the court and taken under [illegible]
[illegible] vs. William F. Brancher and T. Sylvester. Assumpsit. On trial.
[illegible] Court, yesterday being the last day for [illegible] the December term, there were quite [illegible] of suits commenced. They were as [illegible]
[illegible] Herman F. Burr vs. August Bourquin. [illegible] Debt, $373. Writ sued out on the [illegible] commencing trade to delay creditors.
[illegible] Martin A. Lawrence vs. H. C. Stoddard [illegible] N. Hagaman. Attachment. Debt. [illegible] Writ issued on the allegation of an [illegible]
[illegible] McKenzie, Van Hagen & Co. vs. Sam. [illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $500.
[illegible] Moses vs. Jacob Franz and Mar[illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $300.
[illegible] August L. Seighortner et als. vs. Andrew [illegible] J. Andrews. Assumpsit. Damages [illegible]
[illegible] William E. Hall et al. vs. William J. [illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.
[illegible] Martin Koerner vs. Gottfried Karl. Appeal.
[illegible] A. Robins vs. Michael Quinn. Appeal.
[illegible] E. Gavin et al. vs. G. G. Chilcott and [illegible] Replevin of a house on Burnside [illegible] Wheeler.
[illegible] George E. Clarke et al. vs. John C. Burroughs. Assumpsit. Damages, $500.
[illegible] Maria Burk et al. vs. Peter Kuhr et al. [illegible] a deed of 72 feet of lot 1, Bronson's [illegible]
[illegible] Joseph Lingle vs. John B. Walsh and [illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible]
[illegible] Jacob Becht and al. vs. Hollenbeck [illegible] & Co. Attachment. Debt, $1,000. Garnishee [illegible] against Eisenbrech and Dittinger [illegible] & Co.
[illegible] Richard Connell vs. James Edgar and [illegible] Connor. Assumpsit. Damages, $500.
[illegible] Thomas G. M. Cottrell vs. The South [illegible] Freight Line and als. Case. Damages, $10,000.
[illegible] Freeman A. Fisher vs. Sanford W. [illegible] Petition for mechanics' lien on [illegible] lot 6, block 6, Wolcott's addition, for [illegible]
[illegible] Charles M. Taylor vs. Samuel Howe [illegible] Debt, $1,050. Damages, $1,000.
[illegible] Hibbard.
[illegible] Van Horn Higgins vs. James Baxter [illegible] H. Benson. Garnishment. Greenwell [illegible] & Co. garnishees. Indebtedness declared [illegible] for rent of oil wells near Bothwell, [illegible] Defendants are non-residents.
[illegible] Charles J. Mixer vs. John H. Clapp. [illegible] Damages, $700.
[illegible] Sebastian Harbeson vs. W. S. G. Herbert [illegible] Debt. Sworn at $446.17 and [illegible] upon allegation that defendant is [illegible] a fraudulent assignment.
[illegible] Kassebery E. Mixer vs. James F. Harding. [illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible] Haven was appointed guardian of the [illegible] minors, under bond of $[illegible]
[illegible] of Edward Aiken. Claim of C. B. Hosmer [illegible] $30 allowed.

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible] attention of Hon. E. VanBuren, Recorder, [illegible] yesterday given to the criminal business [illegible] This day the motion for a new trial in [illegible] of J. Buchanan Crosse, convicted of forgery [illegible] will be argued.
[illegible] vs. Canton alias Cantor. Cheating. Verdict [illegible] guilty and punishment assessed at three [illegible] in the Bridewell and fine of $30.
[illegible] Scott. Larceny. Verdict, guilty. Value [illegible] assessed at $5.00. Sentenced to the [illegible] for sixty days.
[illegible] alias C. Carlson. Assault with intent [illegible] to commit robbery. Verdict, guilty. Punishment assessed at three years in the Penitentiary.
[illegible] Klein. Larceny. Verdict not guilty.
[illegible] new suit commenced yesterday, in [illegible] Court, was of:
[illegible] Frank Stevens vs. Eliza A. Stevens, [illegible] Bill for divorce, with all the usual [illegible] The complainant, in his bill, states that he married the respondent in [illegible] Mass., on the 1st day of May, 1866, and [illegible] from that time until the 28th [illegible] month of February, 1867, [illegible] that his wife deserted him on the 28th day of March last, eloping with one Albert Sears. In support of this, he says, that from January, 1867, to the end of March, she was on terms of unlawful intimacy with Sears, the same being made manifest by many suspicious circumstances, and with marks of affection, such as being often alone together, on the streets and in his own or her paramour's room, sometimes with locked doors. She charges that this intimacy was of common at her residence, near the corner of Illinois and North Wells streets, where he charges adultery. He also specifically accuses her of going with Sears to the Northwestern Hotel, in this city, and with remaining with him on the night of March 28th last, this being preparatory to the elopement.

[illegible] Robert Griffith vs. Augusta Griffith. Bill for divorce. The complainant in his bill states that he is an actual resident of this city, and that for more than a year he has been a resident of this State. He alleges that he married his wife at Chicago on the 7th day of June last, and lived with her until "yesterday," treating her during those five months with kindness and indulgence. He charges that notwithstanding her duty and his love, she had since July 1st (less than a month after the wedding) "give herself up to adulterous practices," especially "with one Wade Abbott, of, and in, the city of Chicago." He also charges her with cruelty by beating him, and by the use toward him of the most abusive and opprobrious language, and that for longer than two years she has been guilty of habitual drunkenness, getting on sprees, squandering money and neglecting her family.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

Business at the banks shows no improvement. The packers were very moderate in their demands to-day, as the Hog market was quite dull, but the grain dealers were checking with their usual liberality. Some large remittances of currency were made to the interior—mostly to Iowa. The tone of the market is about the same as that noted yesterday. Some of the banks which confine their operations to the mercantile trade report a scarcity of first-class paper, but such cases are exceptional.

Counterfeit "twos" on the National Union Bank of Kinderhook, New York, are in circulation. The engraving is very coarse, but as the quality of the paper is good they are likely to deceive. The vignette has a very scratchy appearance, and the Treasury Seal is badly blurred.

There is no variation in the market for New York funds. There is no surplus, and sales between banks are made at [illegible] cents premium. The counter rates are unchanged—1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Flour was dull and 10c lower. Wheat steady [illegible] heavy at a decline of fully 2 cents. Corn ruled irregular and declined 1@1¼ cents. Oats advanced 1½@[illegible] cents. Rye quiet and firm. Barley firm, but less active. Provisions very dull. Green Hams firmer. Seeds dull. Lake Freights unchanged.

Gold was without any very decided change. The market opened at 139⅝, advanced to 139¾, and closed at 139⅝. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	12 m.	[illegible]
10:45 a. m.	[illegible]	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:15 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:50 p. m.	[illegible]
11:45 a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at [illegible].

Silver nominal at 130@132 buying—the upper figure for large.

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Sixes, '81	112	[illegible]	112	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties (new) '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was dull at previous rates:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, '65 & '67, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Int. Notes, Dec., 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " May, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " Aug., 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " Sept., 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " " Oct., 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]

Local Securities were unchanged.

—The New York *Shipping List* has the following, on the condition of Wall street:

"The distinguishing feature of the last three days has been a sudden stringency of the money market, the pressure on Monday and yesterday being equal to anything in that line experienced during the most trying period of the autumn. The leading rate on call is sharp 7 per cent, with, in some instances, one eighth of one per cent commission for obtaining loans. Discounts range from 8 to 12@18 per cent, with increased discrimination against mercantile paper. This sudden turn in the market is attributed to various causes. Some say it is the result of a more cautious policy on the part of the banks, whose loans have attained to a high figure, compared with the deposits; others think it has arisen through artificial agencies, while a few attribute it to the increasing demand for currency from the South and West to move the cotton and crops. Perhaps, it is more or less due to all these causes. But we incline to the belief that the high rates for money are not so much the result of scarcity as of impaired credit on the part of borrowers. The shrinkage in values within the last twelve months has reduced a large number of business men from affluence almost to a condition of indigence; and, although there is no evidence that a great revulsion is at hand, yet failures, in various sections, are becoming alarmingly frequent, thus contributing to the general distrust. In this state of affairs the only safety would seem to lie in rigid economy and avoidance of debt. During a period of depression, more than any other, it becomes necessary to closely scrutinize expenditures and ascertain in what way a saving may be effected. The momentous importance of the crisis through which the finances of the nation are passing weighs heavily on the public mind—and it is morally certain that we can have no stability in trade and commerce until the law makers of the nation see fit to adopt a truly conservative fiscal system adapted to the wants of the country. Never within the history of the nation, have monetary problems of such magnitude and difficulty presented themselves to any deliberative assembly as at the National Capitol to those about to be forced upon the attention of Congress which meets to-morrow. The material interests of the nation cry out for relief, and the great problems, the currency, tax and tariff questions, cannot longer be ignored. Business of all kinds will refuse to revive until these problems shall be solved."

—The London *Times* of Nov. 6 remarks: The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Theodore Knaus & Co., of Mincing lane, commission merchants. The firm was established about [illegible] years back, and they have a branch house at Liverpool. According to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, their liabilities are supposed to exceed [illegible], and their failure is mainly attributable to commitments in cotton, of which they are reported to hold 6,000 bales.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible].

FIRST BOARD.

Canton	[illegible]	Northwestern [illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Northwestern [illegible]	[illegible]
Quartz Hill	[illegible]	Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]
Smith & Parmelee	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Western Union Tel.	[illegible]	Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Tennessee [illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Tennessee [illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pitts.	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

Western Union Tel.	[illegible]	Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pitts.	[illegible]	Mariposa	[illegible]
Northwestern, (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern, (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1867.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1867.	1866.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Provision market was again very dull, and the feeling was exceedingly heavy, though [illegible] were unwilling to make any concessions in order to force sales. The receipts of hogs were again large; the market was [illegible] the weather was unfavorable and [illegible] advices were not of a strengthening character. Under all these influences it could not be expected that our market should show [illegible]. Mess Pork was dull, with sales of [illegible] at [illegible]—the extreme figure obtained for "G. D. & Co." brand. The market closed quoted higher than $[illegible]. Sweet Pickled Hams were quiet, but firm, with sales of 150 tcs. [illegible] in pickle, at 11½c. Old Bacon was in demand to the extent of 1,000 pcs at 11c loose. Green Hams were firm, but inactive, owing to the unfavorable weather. A lot of 3,500 pcs at [illegible] delivered in good condition, and it is understood that other lots were placed at [illegible] for delivery. English Meats were inactive. Sellers were asking 9½c, 10½c and 11½c for Cumberlands, Short Rib and Short Clear—buyers offering [illegible]c less. The only sale reported was 100 boxes Cumberland, for December delivery. Lard was dull, with sales of 50 tcs Old at [illegible] and 100 tcs New (T. & R.) at 12c. For [illegible] delivery we hear of sales of 400 tcs at [illegible] last half of December.

Dressed Hogs were quiet and steady, with sales at $6.25@7.00.

Tallow was quiet and steady, with small sales at 10½c for City Butchers and prime [illegible]. City Packers' is held at 10¼c.

The less favorable advices from New York had a depressing influence on Flour, and the market declined fully 10 cents. About 2,500 brls [illegible] heads at $12.50@13.25 for White Winter; $[illegible]@11.50 for Red Winter; $[illegible] for Spring Extras; $[illegible] for Spring Superfine; [illegible] for Buckwheat.

Wheat opened steady and tolerably firm, but later in the day, the Liverpool [illegible] a decline of 2d ⅌ 100 lbs. [illegible] and our market declined fully 2 cents, [illegible] No. 1 Spring [illegible].

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

Business at the banks shows no improvement. The packers were very moderate in their demands to-day, as the Hog market was quite dull, but the grain dealers were checking with their usual liberality. Some large remittances of currency were made to the interior—mostly to Iowa. The tone of the market is about the same as that noted yesterday. Some of the banks which confine their operations to the mercantile trade report a scarcity of first-class paper, but such cases are exceptional.

Counterfeit "twos" on the National Union Bank of Kinderhook, New York, are in circulation. The engraving is very coarse, but as the quality of the paper is good they are likely to deceive. The vignette has a very scratchy appearance, and the Treasury Seal is badly blurred.

There is no variation in the market for New York funds. There is no surplus, and sales between banks are made at 50@[illegible] cents premium. The counter rates are unchanged—1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Flour was dull and 10c lower. Wheat closed heavy at a decline of fully 2 cents. Corn ruled irregular and declined 1@1¼ cents. Oats advanced 1½@2 cents. Rye quiet and firm. Barley firm, but less active. Provisions very dull. Green Hams firmer. Seeds dull. Lake Freights unchanged.

Gold was without any very decided change. The market opened at 138¾, advanced to 139⅛, and closed at 138¾. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at 138½@138¾. Silver nominal at 130@133 buying—the upper figure for large.

The Public Funds were steady. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Sixes, '81	112	112¾	112	112
Five-Twenties, '62	108⅜	108	108	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
Five-Twenties, '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105
Five-Twenties (new) '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
Five-Twenties, '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	102	101⅞	101⅝	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛
Seven-Thirties, July	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛

Here the market was dull at previous rates:

[illegible]

Local Securities were unchanged.

—The New York *Shipping List* has the following, on the condition of Wall street:

"The distinguishing feature of the last three days has been a sudden stringency of the money market, the pressure on Monday and yesterday being equal to anything in that line experienced during the most trying period of the autumn. The leading rate on call is sharp 7 per cent, with, in some instances, one eighth of one per cent commission for obtaining loans. Discounts range from 8 to 12@18 ⅌ cent, with increased discrimination against mercantile paper. This sudden turn in the market is attributed to various causes. Some say it is the result of a more cautious policy on the part of the banks, whose loans have attained to a high figure, compared with the deposits; others think it has arisen through artificial agencies, while a few attribute it to the increasing demand for currency from the South and West to move the cotton and hog crops. Perhaps, it is more or less due to all these causes. But we incline to the belief that the high rates for money are not so much the result of scarcity as of impaired credit on the part of borrowers. The shrinkage in values within the last twelve months has reduced a vast number of business men from affluence almost to a condition of indigence; and, although there is no evidence that a great revulsion is at hand, yet failures, in various sections, are becoming alarmingly frequent, thus contributing to the general distrust. In this state of affairs, the only safety would seem to lie in rigid economy and avoidance of debt. During a period of depression, more than any other, it becomes necessary to closely scrutinize expenditures and ascertain in what way a saving may be effected. The momentous importance of the crisis through which the finances of the nation are passing, weighs heavily on the public mind, and it is morally certain that we can have no stability in trade and commerce until the law makers of the nation see fit to adopt a truly conservative fiscal system adapted to the wants of the country. Never, within the history of the nation, have monetary problems of such magnitude and difficulty presented themselves to a deliberative assembly at the National Capitol as those about to be forced upon the attention of Congress which meets to-morrow. The material interests of the nation cry out for relief, and the great problems, the currency, tax and other questions, cannot longer be ignored. Business of all kinds will refuse to revive until these problems shall be solved."

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New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

[illegible]

Rye was active, but firm, with sales at $1.31 for No. 1, and $1.30@1.32 for No. 2. The business was light.

The demand for Barley was active, but the market ruled firm with sales at $1.40 for No. 2, and $1.38@1.39 for Rejected in store.

Seeds were again very dull, and the business was restricted to small parcels at $1.50 for Timothy, and $[illegible]@7.50 for Clover.

The market for Hides was again dull and depressed, and concessions of ½c were freely submitted. The stocks are accumulating, and the tendency is to a further depreciation in values.

The general Oil market was quiet. Carbon was in fair consumptive demand, and with light stocks on hand, dealers were firm in their views at [illegible]. Linseed was quiet and steady at $1.[illegible]. Lard Oil was rather easier, owing to the decline in Lard.

Eggs were in moderate supply and in good demand and firmer; sales making at [illegible] for strictly fresh, in small packages.

Lake Freights were steady, with engagements at [illegible] for Corn to Buffalo, and [illegible] for Wheat to Cleveland.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Flour dull, lower, [illegible]. Wheat easier, inactive. No. 2 at $2.21@2.22, No. 1 [illegible]. Corn lower, salable, at $1.[illegible]. Oats lower, dull. [illegible]. Pork dull, drooping. [illegible]. Whisky quiet. Gold 138¾.

LATER.

Flour dull, [illegible]. Wheat unsettled, lower. No. 2 at [illegible]. Corn lower, salable, at [illegible]. Oats firm. Pork nominal. Lard steady.

BUFFALO DOCK, Nov. 22.

Receipts of Wheat [illegible] bu; Corn [illegible] bu; Oats [illegible] bu. Wheat dull, $1.[illegible] to arrive. Corn nominal, $1.16. Oats nominal, [illegible]. Freights nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.

Receipts of Wheat, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu; market firm at $1.[illegible] for No. 1, and $1.[illegible] for No. 2. Oats steady, 55c. Freights, [illegible] for Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible] do to Oswego.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 a. m.

Corn, [illegible]; White Wheat, [illegible]; Red do, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Barley, [illegible].

LATER—2 P. M.

White Wheat, [illegible]; Red do, [illegible]. Rest unchanged.

LATER.

On the "walk" in the afternoon, there was a moderately active inquiry for Oats, and prices ruled a shade higher—closing firm at 57c; No. 2 Spring Wheat was quiet and lower—closing steady with buyers at $1.[illegible], and sellers at $1.71 cash. The Corn market exhibited only a fair degree of vitality—closing quiet at [illegible] for No. 2 in store. Other Grains were entirely neglected. Provisions ruled dull.

There was a better demand for Beef Cattle, and the market was firmer; and on the better grades a slight advance was obtained. The market closes strong at $2.00@7.00.

The Hog market was dull in the afternoon, and a further reduction of 15@25c had to be submitted to. Some 15,000 head changed hands at a range of $4.75 for common mixed lots, to $6.20 for choice fat Hogs. About [illegible] head remain in the pens unsold.

Auction Sale of Buffalo Robes in Montreal.

At the sale to-day, for account of the Hudson's Bay Company, there was a large attendance, chiefly of Canadian buyers, very few of which, however, were of Montreal, most of those having supplied themselves at the recent offerings of the company. The appearance of a decided early winter no doubt contributed to the result of the sale, which was satisfactory to the company, the bidding having continued spirited throughout. The lots placed were small, and of course on that account were more numerous, being bought almost exclusively by the country merchants. There were 5,[illegible] robes disposed of at the prices stated below, the average being $[illegible] against $7.[illegible] at the sale of September last.

[illegible]

Pork Packing at Louisville.

The *Courier* of yesterday says:

"The market opened stronger this morning for hogs, but during the day prices weakened, caused in part by the increase of receipts here and the excessive receipts at Chicago, private despatches estimating the receipts at that port at [illegible]. Our special despatch at 11:30, from Chicago, reported receipts of only [illegible]. The prevailing rates here are [illegible] gross, with sales of [illegible] head at [illegible], a sale of [illegible] head at [illegible] ... [illegible] head choice, heavy hogs at $[illegible], live weight. The weather in the afternoon turned warm, which checked the sales and stopped the slaughter. The receipts at the stock yards were 1,[illegible], and the receipts by railroads today amounted to [illegible], all for city packers. The number of hogs killed today, up to [illegible] p. m., amounted to [illegible], with [illegible] hogs left over in pens. The house of G. W. Thomas & Co. expect to commence operations next Monday. The total slaughter to date has amounted to [illegible] hogs, and the total receipts are [illegible]."

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

As the season of navigation is drawing rapidly to a close, the receipts of Lumber are exceedingly light; in fact, not enough has been accomplished in the way of sales during the past week to establish reliable quotations, and as the rates of freight are considerably below those of last season, coupled with the fact that insurance runs out on the 25th inst., vessel owners are pursuing a wise course in stripping their vessels preparatory to going into winter quarters. There was only a fair demand for "A" or the sawed Shingles, and as the offerings were meagre, values were nominally unchanged. Choice qualities of Lath are in tolerably active inquiry, and firm, at $2.50 per 1,000 pieces, afloat. Business at the yards shows signs of improvement, and dealers experience no difficulty in realizing at quotations. The Saginaw *Enterprise*, in speaking of the lumbering interests in that section of the country, remarks:

The lumber market has now assumed a condition from which dates the almost entire suspension of business for the year. It will only be a short time before navigation closes, and with it all sales in lumber except the local trade, and that is a very unimportant feature in a trade of the magnitude of the lumbering business of the Saginaw Valley.

Until the past week or two shipments have been pushed to the extent of the facilities offered, it being the evident intention of dealers to dispose of what they did not desire to retain on hand with the greatest possible despatch. Within the past ten days there has been a great falling off, partly owing to the fact of the scarcity of vessels in port, but principally to the indisposition of dealers to ship. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

... SYRUPS—The market cannot by any means be called active, as buyers are limiting their purchases to actual wants; yet a firm feeling prevails, and dealers are not disposed to shade prices, except on fair orders. [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—There was not the slightest improvement in the demand for these articles. [illegible]

SALT—Received, none; shipped, [illegible] brls. There was active inquiry for this commodity, and the advance noted yesterday was completely maintained. [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—Continue in fair request and the market is firm at unchanged quotations. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market was quiet, and prices were steady and unchanged. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. The Wool market remains in the same inanimate condition which we have noted for the past two months. The following are the nominal range of prices: [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Nov. 22.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Nov. 22.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.

A dense fog. None passing.

WIND—Light; southwest.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVED.—The brig Robert Burns reached here yesterday, in tow of the tug Benjamin Drake. She is undergoing extensive repairs at Miller Bros.' dry dock.

VESSEL SALE.—We are informed that the schooner Harriet Ross, owned by Mr. Mills, of this city, and her Captain, Lou. Vance, of Milwaukee, has been sold to parties residing in Norwich, Conn., for $8,500, and will be taken to the seaboard in the spring.

WELL DONE, PHIL. SHERIDAN.—The propeller Phil. Sheridan, Captain J. E. Kennan, cleared from Detroit on Tuesday night for Saginaw, with a full cargo, consisting of over 7,000 barrels bulk. The Phils. are great for filling. The original Phil. filled the measure of his country's glory, and his namesake fills up with good cargoes.

GOT OFF.—The bark Menominee, which was beached at Manistee last week, has been got off without damage, and towed inside.

The small propeller Merchant had also been got off the beach near White Lake, and is now at Grand Haven, where her owners reside. She sustained trifling injury.

DETAINED.—The propeller City of Boston, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, suffered a slight derangement of her machinery on her departure from Milwaukee on Wednesday afternoon, and was obliged to return for repairs, which were completed on Thursday.

VESSELS ASHORE.—We learn that the scows Monitor and Milton, of Milwaukee, were beached at White Lake during one of the recent heavy gales, but were got off at trifling expense and without the slightest injury.

The Sturgeon Bay *Advocate* states that the small schooner Nonesuch went ashore on Detroit Island about two weeks ago, but was got off.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Muskegon, has mentioned to us a singular coincidence connected with the recent collision between the schooners Wm. Smith and S. G. Andrews, off Racine, that the former vessel drifted ashore at Holland, Mich., where she was built, while the lumber and shingles found their way upon the beach at Muskegon, in the vicinity where they were manufactured and shipped.

AGROUND.—The propeller Caldwell reports the schooner Grace Murray hard aground in Mud Lake, Sault St. Marie. She had lightered part of her cargo, but had not yet got afloat.

TUG ON FIRE.—The tug C. W. Tift caught fire shortly before 9 o'clock on Thursday night, while at her dock below Walker Point Bridge, at Milwaukee, and suffered damage to the extent of about $100 before the flames were extinguished.

GONE A WRECKING.—The wrecking steamer Magnet took her departure from Detroit on Thursday morning to visit the wreck of the propeller Portsmouth, at Middle Island, Lake Huron, to save whatever may be possibly left of this unfortunate craft.

LONG PASSAGES.—A number of vessels which passed Detroit on Wednesday, bound up, were seventeen days out from Buffalo.

We learn from Captain Gillies, of the propeller B. F. Wade, that he met vessels at Port Huron which had been over three weeks on the upward passage and had got no further than that point. Several of them had been driven back three or four times by adverse weather on Lake Huron.

SCHOONER QUEEN OF THE BAY.—This vessel, which is reported ashore and a total loss on Lake Ontario, was built at Kingston, C. W., by Geo. Thurston in 1856 [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCK GATE AT LOCKPORT BROKEN.—We learn by a telegram to Commissioner Allburger, received this morning from Lockport, that the lock gate on the tow path side at that point is broken. Boats are collecting on each side of the locks.

ASHORE.—We learn by telegram to Captain E. P. Dorr, from Erie, that the Canadian schooner Minerva Cook is ashore on the Erie Peninsula. A tug is at work trying to haul her off.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, 21.

CANADIAN RIVERS AND HARBORS.—Hon. Rufus Stephenson, member of the Canadian Parliament from Kent County, has made an early movement in reference to the construction of a harbor of refuge on Lake Erie, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers west of Port Colborne. Mr. Stephenson's home is at Chatham, on the Thames River, which stream, for the want of proper dredging, has become almost impassable to vessels of the largest class, and being fully conversant with the wants of his town and constituents, it is hoped he may succeed in having the Thames cleaned out. It is full of all sorts of rubbish, and the depth of water on the bar at its mouth has long proved a barrier to successful navigation there. The most ordinary sized vessels cannot leave the river with a full cargo on board. In every instance they have to be lightened at a great expense. The farming country along either bank of this river has suffered for years by the forcible condition of the stream, and Chatham has felt its influence severely.

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One of the most interesting features of the work will be *Dr. Wayland's Personal Reminiscences*, written by himself during the last few years of his life. They are, to a great extent, autobiographical, and also contain his matured views on education, and other important subjects. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price.

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Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.

FREEPORT LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Freeport Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*2:10 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*2:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11.10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Madison Express	*9:00 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*4:30 p. m.	*2:25 p. m.
Woodstock Accommod'n	5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Rosehill, Calvary and Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afternoon Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Accommod'n	11:45 p. m.	5:25 a. m.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot cor. Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office 56 South Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Evening Express	4:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.

DETROIT LINE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express via Adrian	*9:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night " " "	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*4:30 a. m.	12:30 a. m.
Express	7:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Fast Line	4:20 p. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Express	*9:00 p. m.	*9:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:15 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodat'n	4:15 p. m.	*9:05 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:45 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Aurora	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN—(LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE)—MILWAUKEE RAILROAD DEPOT, CORNER CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:00 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:00 a. m.	10:40 p. m.
Night Express	7:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train	*4:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*4:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Saturdays to Niles only	4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Monday only.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS—LANDING [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

DISEASE

DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS

BY

Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE!

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Pure and Healthy Blood Resists Disease.

H

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—

Giving Bloom to the Pallid Cheek

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

E

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYE LIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

L

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruptions that accumulate in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

M

Scrofulous and Mercurial Diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truth of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by the judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

Is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

B

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

O

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day; and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the water is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

L

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Kidney Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXERACT BUCHU

Cures Rheumatism.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Urinary Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Strictures.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

D

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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Helmbold's Drug and Chemical

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No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Special Notices.

Caution.

[illegible] GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. [illegible] Trade-Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article. [illegible]

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

From an Eminent Chemist.

[illegible] Broadway, New York, July [illegible]

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An imported sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids or other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,

Analytical Chemist,

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

Beautiful Hair.

Many years in chemical experiments has resulted in the production of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life to the hair, preventing baldness and dressing. It produces growth when commenced, positively restoring gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption

CURED BY

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Consumption Can be Cured.

The True Remedy at Last Discovered. UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE, prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by Express. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, and principal Druggists. Circulars sent free.

LORD & SMITH, and FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Agents for the West.

Medical Cards.

Dr. James,

For the last seven years located in Chicago, and for thirteen years previous at James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, who has successfully treated more cases of "PRIVATE DISEASES" than any other physician in America, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn-st., up stairs, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. P. O. Box 886, Chicago, Ill. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or essay on Syphilis, sent to any address in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps.

Private Matters.

In all private matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, Room 4, Larmon Block, 27 Clark-st. Both sexes consult him confidentially. Send stamp for circular on late invention for Married People. Female Pills $1 per box. Sent by mail. Send stamp for book for victims of self-abuse. Address letters, DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Dr. Bassett,

182 South Clark-st., is the most thoroughly educated Physician in Chicago who devotes exclusive attention to Private and Chronic diseases. Both sexes consult him free and confidentially. He solicits the most hopeless cases, and guarantees a cure, or no charge. Gents' Rooms, No. 3. Ladies' Parlor, No. 8.

Private Consultations.

Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature, in male or female. Dr. L. SANGER, [illegible] cases. Price Lecture and Circular for the Married sent to any address for 25 cents. Nervine Pills, a sure cure for victims of self-abuse, $1 per box, by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 593, Chicago.

Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, and without any experiments, and without mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. His preventive is innocent, safe and sure. 212 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation fee, $1. Send four 3-cent stamps for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Manhood Restored,

Seminal Weakness cured, and all Private Diseases, of both sexes, scientifically treated. Female Pills $1 per box. (Enclose stamp for reply.)

DRS. STUART, 99 Clark-st.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 154. His Guide to Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Insurance.

INCORPORATED 1835

OFFICE OF THE

Delaware Mutual Safety INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

[illegible]

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.

[illegible]

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &C.

During the year, as above.

[illegible]

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1867.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the capital stock, and SIX PER CENT interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,

James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Morgan,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Proposals.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the [illegible] day of January, 1868, for leasing separately or collectively the Union House at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Dining Saloon in the Harrisburg Depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are furnished throughout in the best manner. It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all these establishments shall be kept in a strictly first-class manner for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line. Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 305 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Dec. 2d, 1867, for building a Brick School House, about [illegible], at Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., for the whole complete; also, for the mason-work and wood-work, separately—builders to find their own material. Plans and specifications may be seen at our office, also at the office of O. H. PLACEY, Architect, Aurora. L. D. WHITING, A. B. WOODFORD, J. H. MORE, School Directors.

Tiskilwa, Nov. 4th, 1867.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect Dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Financial.

ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Western Half

OF THE

GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE

Across the Continent,

Being constructed WITH THE AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world; as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidewaters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 135 miles are now built, and equipped in running operation, to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimates. The figures for the quarter ending August 31 are as follows, in GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$487,579.64	$86,548.47	$401,031.17

or at the rate of two millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit, on less than 95 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of Government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 885 miles $28,392,000, or at the average rate of $32,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 acres of the public lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin,

in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the bonds granted by the Government; and represent in all cases the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government Subsidies, Stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy, which is a subordinate lien, the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 150 miles now about completed.

Fourth—A local business already yielding three-fold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fifth—The principal, as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

Having carefully investigated the resources and prospects of the Road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities

INTO

Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds,

Now realize for the holders from

Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent Advantage,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

The following are the current rates (dependent in subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day). We receive in Exchange:

[illegible]

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ALSO OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Chicago, Illinois.

Gold Pens.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN,

BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

Morton's Gold Pens,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at No. 25 Maiden-lane, New York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places, those wishing the Morton Pen must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.

A. MORTON.

Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CORK, DERRY, GLASGOW, &C.,

By REGULAR Mail Steamships, WEEKLY. Cabin, [illegible]; Steerage and Intermediate, [illegible]. Apply only at General Western Agency, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JAS. WARRACK.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Wm. Penn, Capt. Billings, from New York Nov. 28th.
Celia, Capt. Gleadell, from New York Dec. 12th.
Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New York Dec. 26th.
Bellona, Capt. Dixon, from New York Jan. 11th.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, New York, for London, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 12 m.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway, New York, or to

JAMES WARRACK,
51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

For freight apply at 54 South-st., New York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents.

Gold and Silver. Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

Oroide cases, a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, keeping its color as long as worn, and as well finished as the best gold ones. These watches are made at our own Factory from the best of materials of the latest and most approved styles, are jeweled and well finished, with a view to the best results in regard to wear and time. For appearance, durability and time they have never been equalled by watches costing five times as much. Each one warranted, by special certificate, to keep accurate time. We are at present making watches only of the first quality. Price [illegible] gentlemen's and ladies' sizes. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch, equal in appearance and as good for time as a gold one costing $[illegible]. Also, Oroide Chains, as well finished as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery—customers paying all express charges.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
[illegible] Nassau-st., New York.

New Publications.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

A PRICED CATALOGUE OF

RARE, CURIOUS AND USEFUL BOOKS

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Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTRIFICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as HARMLESS AS WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the Country.]

439 BROADWAY, July 5, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An imported sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for the acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,

Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,

Analytical Chemist.

Read the testimony of a few of the many eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendations:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.

Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas Church, Broadway.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.

Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.

Rev. E. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, [illegible].

Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor [illegible] M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, [illegible] twentieth.

Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.

Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.

Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of the [illegible] Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. W. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

The Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

[From Hon. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, [illegible] N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, the chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles bearing his name."

[From Mr. J. R. DILLINGHAM, Dentist, [illegible] Mass.]

"Having used, personally, and [illegible] for some time past, the Dentifrice called SOZODONT, I find it the best preparation I have yet [illegible] cleansing the gums, and cleaning and preserving the teeth. It gives to the mouth a coolness, thereby [illegible] any disagreeable odors arising from [illegible] which I have been unable to dislodge by [illegible] preparation. It is an elegant toilet article, and worthy the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. C. B. THURSTON, Dentist, [illegible]]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the [illegible] excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. [illegible] my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being [illegible] efficacious, as well as delicious, desirable in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., [illegible] of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.]

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. A. T. JOHNSON, Dentist, Lowell, [illegible]]

"DEAR SIRS: Two years since a friend of mine in New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced that it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from practical experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

[From JAMES MAIN [illegible], an [illegible], New York.]

DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and [illegible] to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few weeks, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most pleasant, efficient, satisfactory and pleasant dentifrice I ever use, indispensable to all well regulated toilets.

"Yours, &c., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF OUR

Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT",

Has brought out many villainous imitations and [illegible] unprincipled vendors, which, they try, to palm off on the unsuspecting public, and on which, they are making at least one hundred per cent, while the profit on our

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations. Main [illegible] for Name.

HALL & RUCKEL,

New York.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

THE CITY.

GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of prominent gentlemen was held on Thursday for the purpose of forming a club to support General Grant as the Republican candidate for President at the next general election. The meeting was numerously attended, and, after the transaction of some preliminary business, adjourned to meet this evening in the Recorder's Court room at 7½ o'clock.

All those friendly to the election of General Grant to the Presidency are invited to attend and participate in the organization.

T. O. Osborne,	C. H. King,
C. V. Dyer,	W. L. Church,
A. C. Hesing,	C. B. Hawley,
C. G. Wicker,	S. C. Blake,
C. N. Holden,	R. W. Smith,
Charles L. Wilson,	D. Blakely,
Herman Raster,	John Wentworth,
Joseph Medill,	and others.

LIVE STOCK.—According to the returns at the office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue, the value of live stock sold at the Union Stock Yards during the month of October, last, was $[illegible].

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—A grand rehearsal will occur on the stage, at Farwell Hall, this morning at [illegible] o'clock. All the singers are requested to be prompt.

OUR READERS will not fail to notice the advertisement of Clarke, Layton & Co. on our first page. Included in the list is an improved corner on South Water street, and a fine marble front on Michigan avenue near Washington street. The property will be sold at prices that cannot fail to offer inducement to capitalists, as it is made to close up an estate.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE ROLLING MILLS.—A series of public lectures on a variety of subjects are being given on alternate Saturday evenings, under the auspices of the Rolling Mill Lodge of Good Templars, in their hall near the rolling mills. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by R. R. Hoyt this evening. The meetings are free to the public.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ORTHODOXY.—The discussion between Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D., of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Robert Laird Collier of the Church of the Messiah, will be continued to-morrow evening. The latter proposes to review the sermon delivered by Dr. Everts last Sabbath evening, while the former will present some new points for consideration.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Yesterday morning a warrant was sworn out before Justice Schoenewald, for the arrest of P. H. Camp, who is charged with having committed forgeries to the amount of $[illegible]. It is also stated that these notes were used by him in the purchase of the saloon located at No. [illegible] Clark street, and recently sold by Mr. [illegible] to Mr. Newmen. The officers were in pursuit of Camp yesterday, and he will probably appear before the Justice to-day.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Charles Barnum, Esq., ex-Justice of the Peace in the West Division, met with a painful accident on Thursday evening. While passing along West Randolph street, after dark, on his way home, he fell through a defective sidewalk. The accident resulted in breaking his left leg just below the knee, and otherwise causing severe and painful injuries. He was instantly conveyed to his residence, where he received every attention, and yesterday he was doing comparatively well.

SILVER.—There is on exhibition in the window of Giles, Bro. & Co., No. 142 Lake street, the handsomest specimen of silver we have ever seen in this city—one chunk from the Equador Lode, Georgetown, Colorado, weighing over 13,000 ounces. There is also a huge lot of the ore in its virgin state, from the Superior mine, at Eagle River, Mich. Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co. are melting up several thousand ounces of this beautiful material into silver goods, useful and ornamental, for the holiday trade.

FARWELL HALL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.—To give an additional interest to the Sunday evening services held in this hall, it is proposed to organize a choir of several hundred in number, to be conducted by one of the best leaders that can be secured. All singers who have no church connection and who are willing to assist in this worthy object will please meet at 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening in Room No. 14, Young Men's Christian Association Building, No. 148 Madison street.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—During the heavy gale that prevailed on Tuesday night last, the wrecking tug Tempest, which had been engaged during the day in trying to get the schooner Blue Bell off the bar outside Grand Haven harbor, while on her return to the harbor lost overboard one of her men. He was sitting on a pile of slabs that had been placed on board for firewood, when a lurch of the boat threw him over the side. This occurred at a distance of nearly an eighth of a mile from the harbor, which the Tempest had already entered before the loss of the man was noticed. It was believed that he had been drowned, as it was thought impossible for any one to live in the high sea that was raging outside. Nevertheless the man did escape. He managed to free himself from his outer clothing, and being a good swimmer, succeeded in reaching the shore, reappearing to his comrades at a time when they had thought never to see him more.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.—About four o'clock, yesterday morning, while a Detroit schooner, called the W. O. Brown, loaded with coal, was working into the harbor, a quarrel sprung up between Richard McKeever, who was at the wheel, and John McDonnell, the second mate, whose watch had just gone on. The noise awakened the Captain, J. M. Daisy, who found that McKeever had left the wheel, and, having been reprimanded by the mate, had struck him. The mate then, in self-defence, as he alleges, used a knife and stabbed his assailant. The blow took effect on the groin of the sailor, and it was found upon surgical examination that the knife had penetrated the bowels, which were partly protruding. As inward bleeding appears to have set in, the wound is likely to prove fatal. The moment that the vessel was anchored, the Captain procured an officer and turned over McDonnell to him, he being in charge of the first mate in the meantime.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sunday, November 24, the trains of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad will leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	*8:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet & Wilmington Acc.	*4:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

* Except Sundays; † Saturdays excepted.

The accommodation train heretofore running through to Bloomington will not run beyond Wilmington. Passengers for points on the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad will take the 9 o'clock train from Chicago, which makes direct connection at Bloomington with trains on the Jacksonville Road.

On and after Monday, November 25, trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	4:10 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.

VALUABLE WORKS.—The Young Men's Association Library has just received a valuable accession, consisting of a complete set of the London Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to [illegible], and including 224 handsomely bound volumes. This work is very rare in this country, only a few of the great libraries possessing a complete set, and it is of great value for reference, covering a period of 135 years and containing records of important political, scientific, religious and miscellaneous events, essays, letters, discussions, etc. The work is worth nearly $800, and its purchase shows that the officers of the association propose to make the library the repository of all works needed by the student or writer in pursuing his investigations, as well as a place for procuring popular literature in all its forms.

The association have secured donations sufficient to pay for the binding of a portion of the valuable Patent Office reports donated by the British Government, and will receive a number of volumes shortly. They are in need of more funds to enable them to secure the whole of this important publication.

ATTEMPTED CONFIDENCE GAME.—Early yesterday morning a couple of confidence men, named Lew Baxter and Tip Farrell, well known to the police, and to all who read the local columns of the city papers, went to one of the passenger depots in order to ply their vocation, and earn a dinner. They saw a man, who, from his countrified clothes and innocent face, seemed a fit subject and accosted him.

The customary dialogue ensued, and everything went on smoothly up to the point where the check is produced by the one, and the money is advanced on it by the other. But when the matter had progressed thus far the gentleman from the country, who had read papers, and was satisfied as to the existence of original sin, turned on them and remarked: "I han't got no money for you fellows. You ain't going to get over me."

He stated the case so frankly and convincingly, that they walked off, being still more stimulated thereto by the sudden appearance of an officer, who asked the countryman about his friends and then arrested them. They will appear at the court this morning, and will pass through another little experience, of being fined, and sent to the Bridewell, perhaps, [illegible]

A LANDLORD SEVERELY BEATEN.—Richard Plunkett is the proprietor of a boarding house on Halsted street. A short time since, Michael Drum, a boarder who had been living there for some time, suddenly left without discharging his indebtedness. Plunkett several times since asked him for payment, but Drum put him off on each occasion. On Thursday evening, Plunkett learned that Drum was at a saloon on West Polk street, near [illegible] street, and went there to see him. He found Drum, somewhat under the influence of liquor. The landlord presented his bill, when the other became very angry. A quarrel was the result, and the two men began fighting. Plunkett, being the stronger, was getting the best of his opponent, when Drum seized a [illegible] with which he struck Plunkett several very heavy blows upon the face and head, from the effect of which Plunkett became insensible. [illegible] Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice [illegible]

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY—A DESPERATE YOUTH.—On Thursday evening Mrs. Susan Haney, a widow woman, living with her daughter at No. [illegible]

SOLDIERS' FAIR.—The Soldiers' Fair formally closed on [illegible] evening, but there yet remains considerable business to be transacted before its matters will be entirely settled. It has been found that the receipts will be larger than was estimated, and it is supposed that not less than $[illegible] will be realized.

There remain some of the donated goods to be disposed of, and it is proposed to distribute them by sale. A number of valuable musical contributions are still in the hands of the committee. Mr. Root, of the Temple of Music, Chairman [illegible]

The following is a list of articles yet in the hands of the various committees, not having been called for by the parties entitled to them:

A set of silver, drawn by No. 31—a name badly written, which resembles "L. A. Pearce."

Picture of Governor Oglesby, drawn by No. [illegible] W. H. Thompson. It can be had on application to No. 146 Lake street.

All committees [illegible] are requested to send in their returns to the Secretary, General [illegible]

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Meeting in the Opera House Last Evening.

Addresses by G. F. Train, Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Miss S. B. Anthony.

Universal and Educated Suffrage.

Last evening the boards of the Opera House became vocal to the tread of unaccustomed feet. George Francis Train, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke there, the latter two on Woman Suffrage, the former on G. F. Train.

The papers and the tickets had stated that the addresses would be begun at half-past seven. Numbers were there at that hour, but no talking folks appeared. The audience grew impatient and attempted to get their fifty cents' worth of noise by stamping, whistling, [illegible] and crying out for "Cuny." These intensely American preludes to a performance continued until the curtain rose, and, unheralded, the events of the evening stepped on the stage, sate on the old seats near the well-known table, and garnered the applause.

The first speaker was naturally Mr. Train. He wore the blue coat with the brass buttons with which he is identified in the popular mind. He began, by some singular inadvertence, commencing with the pronoun "we" instead of the "I," which he generally leads off with.

We're all somewhat tired. Five weeks ago I was on 'Change at New York. Jumped in a car. Joined the Editorial Excursion. Impossible in old America—America that died with secession, General Jackson and the Republican party. I piloted them to Omaha; fed them in the hotel I built in sixty days; took them to the Pawnee village of Columbus, the future metropolis of the country. You have just come from there, Mr. — (to the reporter).

Singularly enough this excited popular laughter.

Went to North Platte, saw Big Mouth, Spotted Tail, but not Miss S. Tail. Went to Cheyenne, started another house, came here, went to Leavenworth to help these good ladies. The Republicans had given up the white woman for the black man. Jumped in. Made thirty speeches in twelve days. Got 7,000 votes. It was a revolution.

Went up to Omaha, took my wife and baby out buffalo hunting, killed nine ladies—no, buffalo—lady buffalo, I mean. Durant did the agreeable and I wrote epigrams. Did it for the Cheyenne Argus. My daughter was along, and I spoke of the Pawnees escorting a Sea Train. Good, wasn't it?

Went up to Denver. Spoke there. Got six hundred dollars and a moss-agate ring. Wrote an epigram. Here it is:

"What ages of volcanic shocks
Threw up these snow-clad mountain rocks?
What earthquakes these huge boulders hurled
To make the grandest scenery in the world!
While sheep and cattle o'er her prairies roam,
With silver, iron, coal at home,
She wins the medal 'gainst all odds,
Coined in the garden of the Gods."

Ladies, cut diamonds, take to moss agates; go and pick them up and let France go.

Just got a telegram—$100,000 subscribed to build the road from Cheyenne to Denver.

Now I introduce Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the twenty years' worker in the cause. Friends have abandoned her. Horace G. threw her over. All did it. I embalmed them in an epigram:

The Garrisons, Greeleys, Phillips and Beechers,
False prophets, false teachers and preachers,
Left Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony to fight
With Brown, with Hill and Stone,
The Kansas battle all alone.
You, like England's pirate barks,
Stood on the fence and basely fled,
And left woman's rights
To be defrauded by a Copperhead.

MRS. STANTON.

Here he introduced Mrs. Stanton, an elderly lady of a noble and gracious presence, with a profusion of curling flaxen hair—the face and the look of a lady of the Court of George Washington, stately and dignified, dressed with the utmost taste, and speaking as well, almost, as Anna Dickinson.

I suppose, said she, you have all heard of the late meteoric shower. All said the stars looked pale after it. So do I feel, speaking after Mr. Train. I do not speak of woman as woman, but as a citizen of the republic, with all the rights of woman. I have no new arguments. I use those you have made in pressing the claims of white men—the same Bright uses and the Republican party has made for blacks. These are all I have to make for the women, the citizen women of this republic.

The question of suffrage agitates not us alone, but all nations. It underlies our government. I am sorry that the Republican journals turn from the question now the elections are against them. Settle it wisely and we insure stability for the republic. But if we try to preserve a party organization, we shall share the fate of other nations that have been swept into oblivion. They had orators and poets who worshipped at the shrine of freedom. We have ours. They warn us of our follies. Shall we have them and stand firm for freedom and equality, or give way to Emperors and Czars, and sink from the place we have occupied?

The corruption of our politics is remarked by all. It is more than the strongest man can do to keep his footing in Washington. There everything is venal. Senatorial places are bought. I know where a Judge of the Supreme Court was bribed for $25,000. These are matters of common talk. What change is proposed? I propose the introduction of a new moral power—the influence of woman. Buckle says that that influence has done more than aught else to raise us to the pure and true.

Give her the ballot and she will teach every boy and girl that to vote is the highest duty of the citizen—that it is a religious duty. To many minds this claim for a ballot means nothing, but to us it means everything. How often I have heard this great act of citizenship thus described as a mere nothing:

A primrose by the river's brim,
A simple primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

So with our political Peter Bells. I behold the symbol of equality, self-respect and power. It is the mightiest engine for the overthrow of crime that the world has ever seen.

What phantom can the sons of the Pilgrims be chasing when they despise such a power? Judas Iscariot is the [illegible] of he who sells his vote. But woman comes, and the rough booth becomes a temple glorious with flowers, where men and women go up, as do Jews to high festivals. The voting place should be guarded, as was the ark. Here, where we have no Emperor nor King, the ballot-box is our palladium.

It is said women do not care to vote. It is a grave mistake. I never talked to a woman five minutes without convincing her. I was at a Chartist meeting in England, twenty-five years ago, where they refused the ballot, and said they wanted bread. Now they know the ballot gives bread and ask for it. So it will be with woman when she understands its power.

Suppose she does not want to vote. Did you consult children about free schools, drunkards about temperance laws, negroes whether they wanted to vote? No; you did what you thought was best for the safety and stability of the republic. We ask you to use the same far-seeing wisdom here. The only question is, is it for the interest of the republic to enfranchise educated women? I protest against the enfranchisement of black men until women are free.

We need the intelligence and refinement of the women to stem the incoming tide of vice that threatens us. How would you like to see yourselves legislated for by the lower strata? The daughters of Jefferson, Hancock and Adams are obliged to bow to the laws made by negroes and foreigners. We expiate our crimes, but cannot vote for the Sheriff who hangs us. We are taxed but not represented. It was for that our fathers revolted.

I know a widow in New York who for years has been taxed, but has paid no taxes. I asked her how it was, and she said, "When I see the Sheriff coming I lock up everything, barricade the doors, put my head out of a second story window, and I quote at him Jefferson, Hancock, Adams and Patrick Henry. I hurl at him all the thunders of the fathers, and he is generally glad enough to go away."

I asked him how he got on with her, and he said he had got ashamed of it; felt that it was a mean thing, and paid her taxes out of his own pocket.

If any of you women here are taxed, I hope you will try a little of this thunder. If the men do all the voting, let them do all the paying. But some say we are represented by sons and fathers and brothers. How if the colonists had been told they were represented by North and Chatham? We are not satisfied with the kind of representation we have had. For twenty years we have tried, in New York, to get rid of your laws—the laws of fathers, brothers and husbands. They cannot legislate for another class than their own.

Now, I demand the ballot, because disfranchised classes are always degraded. In England, 5,000,000 are disfranchised. Hence the monopolies of that country. Give them the ballot, and these things would disappear. The ballot has been given to another million. Now they speak of teaching them. So was it with the negroes at the South.

But, say some, what will become of the divinely constituted head of the family, if women vote? If he was the divine head, would her voting make any difference? It would not make a man a woman. The women in Kansas said: "We have stood at the plow while our fathers were away. We met Quantrell's assassins at midnight, while they were absent." I should think the women of Kansas might come to believe that they carried their divinely constituted heads on their own shoulders.

A man's child, in his and his wife's presence, once swallowed a bullet. He held his hands before his face and screamed out, "Oh, he'll die!" She seized him by the heels, held him up, and the bullet came out. If she had waited for her divinely constituted head to move, she would have lost her child.

Every woman, says a German proverb, is born with a stone on her head. It is true still, but yet woman is following you close. Where a greater orator than our own Anna Dickinson? Rosa Bonheur, with advantages debarred her, given to others, has done much for art. I but name Charlotte Bronte, Harriet Hosmer, Mrs. Stowe, and others. These are arguments against her degradation. As in her degradation man has tasted shame, misery and death, so in her progress shall he reach purity and holiness.

I say, with Shylock, have we not eyes? If you wrong us shall we not be revenged? We are revenging ourselves. A man said, if we don't enfranchise the blacks we shall have another four years' war. But look at your asylums for deaf, dumb and insane, and see how women revenge themselves. Go in your streets at the midnight hour, and see those who should have been social queens, giving your sons lessons in infamy and vice.

The other day I went on the same train with a young man going to prison. As I listened to the sad story of their young lives, and how they had been led to destruction by that class called "fancy women," I saw how God avenged every wrong and visited retribution.

You have been legislating on social vice. You can do better by opening channels for work. Your other plans are but dipping out the ocean. Give women the ballot and she will regulate these things for herself. Give fifteen millions of women the ballot and we will clear out these [illegible]. You must guard us from foreign foes and we will defend the cause of purity at home.

How often, in walking up and down the streets, as I have heard oaths and laughter come up from brothels and gambling saloons, the bitter cry comes up to my ear "Oh, save us, mother!"

Every mother will appreciate the power of the ballot that we may stay this tide of crime that is sweeping over our country.

It is the duty of every American citizen to consider every vital question, and not be guided by any party.

[TRAIN. Would not you be led by Mr. Greeley?]

Mr. Greeley brought in a report adverse to women suffrage. He was with us for years. He was warmly with us. But Horace Greeley, the man, is one thing, and Horace Greeley, the politician, another. But it is as vain as to resist the Atlantic. It reminds one of Dame Partington sweeping back the ocean. I need not tell you that the dame beat. She was good at a puddle, but she should not have meddled with the Atlantic. He may be good at bailing Jeff. Davis, but his efforts to stop this movement are vain.

This is not an idiosyncracy of a few discontented women. J. S. Mill, Gasparin, Laboulaye, eminent people here favor it. There are petitions of English and American women. It is an insult to our intelligence to say we do not want to vote. When twenty million Russian serfs are asking enfranchisement, and slaves are getting the ballot, do you suppose we women will not demand the ballot to lead on the way to a higher and better civilization.

The brain of man is teeming with the magnitude of his future works. Races are blending into one. What an inheritance is ours! What a work is ours to shape the future of a continent. We are sculptors one and all. Our life work is not to build up false creeds and codes, but to roll off the mountains that have oppressed the soul and set the imprisoned angel free.

TRAIN ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Stanton here closed, and Mr. Train began again.

Three great ideas have bound this country. The divine right of kings. Infidelity to kings. The American Revolution upset that. The second was the right of slaveholders over slaves. Infidelity to the slaveholders. The civil war settled that. The divine right of men over women. The Kansas campaign broke that. Infidelity to the men opposed the cry. Kalloch up [illegible]

[illegible]
While Kalloch, Legate, Hunt and Snow
Go back on the women and [illegible]
Morality says to your daughters and wives,
When Kalloch [illegible] lives.

I am surprised to see so many people here, for the newspapers did not speak of us. The newspapers had nothing to say when these ladies came for a grand moral purpose. Had it been a negro show there would have been a city notice. Had there come a two-headed [illegible], there would have been an editorial in the Chicago Times.

I take up the Chicago Times and find an insulting leader on these ladies—insulting to every woman in Chicago. There is no vile word there for morality, but six columns of a brutal prize fight. I have nothing particular to say to my friend Mr. Storey. Like THE TRIBUNE he has got sadly befuddled. In 1860 he was on the side of the South. I came here and preached of Belmont, [illegible]. That's Hebrew, and means the house of Rothschild. In 1862 I find them both for negro suffrage. In 1867 he insults all the workingmen, and abuses me [illegible] for three years. But these papers got tired of abusing me. My speeches are the only ones copied in full all over the country. I am not dependent upon THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Times. When they want to make their papers sell they put in my speeches. When they are not in there is a considerable falling off in the circulation.

I have found out THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Times. They are the enemies of the nation. They are destroying our manufactures.

As these gentlemen have referred to me, I will refer to them. How? By epigram. Genuine French measure, full weight. I call it A story of the Times, or the Dishonest Tribune of the people.

Two newspapers in a Western State,
Agreed one day to miscegenate.
Both negro suffrage, both free trade,
Both by [illegible] of England paid;
Both abusing with venomous pen
The noble cause of eight-hour men.
They got their parties in a pretty fix,
Because their [illegible] did not mix.
These men, whose honors [illegible],
Slept well in a free trade trundle bed.
Nor can you in the darkness of the night
Tell which is black and which is white.

I now introduce Miss Anthony, who has long been connected with this cause, and who will speak to you for twenty minutes.

MISS S. B. ANTHONY.

This lady, tall, spectacled, thin, like to the maiden aunt who made us learn texts and persuaded us to give up butter for the benefit of the Esquimaux, then said:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: Mr. Train reports his own speeches well, but not mine, for I did not say I would speak twenty minutes. But I want to say a few words of the power of the ballot to win bread, &c. In Kansas women have always voted on school matters. In many districts the women went to the school districts, and were the heads of the men, voted schools, and kept them going. In Wyandotte the women had to urge on their husbands to vote a school-house and then voted a tax over the heads of the men. Also, no man can get a liquor license unless over one-half of the men and women in his district sign his petition. In the rural districts almost all the shops are closed. But in cities where they are controlled by Mayors and Common Councils, though women refuse to sign the petitions, the law is overrun. The women in the cities demand the ballot to make the liquor law a success there.

Even our best friends, who have believed in the intellectual idea of woman's voting, have said the ballot would not regulate woman's wages. It was the law of supply and demand. But now women are restricted to two or three lines of work. We want the ballot to give us more occupations. We protest against the small pay of female school teachers. The reply of a Board of Education is: "Leave, if you please; there are hundreds of applicants." In Rochester the male and female teachers petitioned for an increase. The former got $100. The latter, $50. They took $50 from the women and gave to the men. At the close of the war they gave the men $300 more. Why was it that those petitions of women were not answered? If those women could vote and could make and unmake that board, would that course have been taken?

The male and female employes at Cohoes were working twelve hours. They petitioned the Legislature, 300 men and 1,500 women. The petition was cast aside—the Legislature declined to interfere. A majority of the petitioners were disfranchised, and hence no one took heed of them. Everywhere, men who went into female avocations were slightly spoken of. Tailors were laughed at.

[TRAIN. Do you mean Mr. Johnson?]

[illegible] Goodness knows he is small enough.

Take school teachers. I recollect their discussing the question why male teachers were looked down on. It was at Rochester, a dozen years ago. I rose then—it was twelve years ago—and asked [illegible] should speak. The 500 men on the platform deliberated, and it was allowed. I said that it was tacitly admitted that every man who was a teacher was degraded. So long as woman was disfranchised, every avocation she was in was degraded, and those men employed in it were degraded.

You have always heard that it was a misfortune for a laboring man to have daughters. My grandfather, who died last year, said that my father's four girls were enough to impoverish a nation. Laboring men should elevate the position of women as workers, so that they might go out and earn an honest living.

See the South. Negroes meet in convention. They sit side by side with white men. Do Orr and Wade Hampton like them more than of old? Of course not. Why is Wade Hampton President of a convention whose Secretary is a negro? Because the blacks have the right to vote. It is the power of the ballot. The moment it is placed in the hands of ignorant foreigners or freedmen, he is the equal of us all. Black men have been elected to the Legislature in Massachusetts. It had required a struggle, but it was done.

Put the ballot in the hands of the women and it will be a power for the moral renovation of the country, such as the world never saw. I am sure you will. We have a new champion, one from an unexpected quarter (G. F. T.) Mrs. Stanton and I have worked with Phillips and others, for years, for the slaves and for women. But at the end of the war he said, slaves first, you last. We have worked not for blacks, nor for women, but for all American citizens. When Mr. Train telegraphed us we bade him come. We got many thousand votes. Much—most—was due to him. In Lawrence—shame to the Republicans—the majority was given against women suffrage. In Leavenworth, the Copperhead county, we had a majority of 300.

[TRAIN. My Fenian boys—bet on them every time.]

We have tried to get the Republicans to take woman to the ballot-box, but all from Sumner down have spurned us. None accept every outstretched arm. I say to the Tribune do more and we will take you.

TRAIN IN CONCLUSION.

Here the irrepressible began again and said:

What time is it by your watch? [Cries of "Go on," "Bring up the train," "Start ditto."]

How you get befuddled. I'm from Colorado. Here's the policy of THE TRIBUNE and Times. Take your Colorado sheep, shear them; send it 100 miles to Cheyenne; 500 to Omaha; 500 to Chicago; send it to New York; 3,000 to Liverpool. Work it up with English pauper labor. Send it back in English ships; we have no American ships. Send it up to Denver and put it on the back of your poor shepherd.

All those in favor, say ayes. Contrary, no. Put that down.

This won't do. We are not to be sold out. Elect members of Congress who have no opinions of their own. England versus America.

All in favor of England, say aye; contrary, no. Put that down.

Ladies, buy American goods. I buy American iron. The iron road built up the Iron Mountain came from England. We have new ideas now. We are the best whipped race on the globe. A slavish, crying set. My friend, Miss Anthony spoke of the blacks. We have legislated for twenty years, and can't make the black white. I may look on the negro as a brother, but, by George, he is not our sister, nor our aunt, nor our beloved grandmother, nor any of our female ancestry. I found the Kansas negroes against suffrage. It is not the negro's fault that his hair grows in like the banyan tree. But he is magnificently impudent.

Ask my bootblack whether my wife shall vote! I want education the basis of suffrage. We have ignorance enough at the polls. I can carry thousands by a word, a dance, a song. Now I don't abuse that; I'm a man of honor.

No, Miss Anthony, universal suffrage won't do. Words don't mean anything. We say "Don't lead us into temptation." Pure spirits don't lead us into rum shops, and IT DON'T MEAN ANYTHING. "All men are created free and equal." Equal to what? I'm the inferior of no man. That means nothing. Universal suffrage is absurd on the face of it, but our people will swallow anything.

Thank God, I am not a Republican.

One thing more I am grateful for—I am not a Democrat.

I am an American citizen!

What do you mean by universal suffrage? Will you take in Satanta, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, &c.? Smart men, all. They must have votes. All our new people in Russian America must have votes. Train oil and the ballot for the Esquimaux! How do you like that ticket?

Give the ballot to the grim Chinese who throng our Western slopes. Mexico is to be ours. There's eight millions of Aztecs to be made voters of. And the boys who fought our battles at sixteen? Are they not to vote? Now, look at it; don't be led away by terms. Disfranchise a white man, who, on the 4th of July, 1872, cannot read the constitution, the laws and the Bible. No more about universal suffrage.

Did you mean it, Miss Anthony?

Miss A. I didn't say it. It was Mrs. Stanton.

G. F. T. I thought you looked a little dark. In all good nature if you will not have that very long face I will say no more of your negro.

Here's an argument for women: I want to talk to them. They say women have no brains for politics. They rule Empires. Cleopatra, Maria Theresa, who reared thirteen beautiful children. When I was in Vienna I was her centenary. I saw seventy-two Hapsburg tombs. Look at the women who signed the peace of Cambray. Have you forgotten Anne and Mary of England? Take Bertha of the fourth century. Take Elizabeth, so beautifully represented by Ristori—the Lander tries to imitate her, but she can't come it. She smashed an Armada and sent Burleigh to Ireland.

Our country is full of just such women.

Had a meeting at Omaha. Nebraska is in a flame; Missouri and Michigan are afire. Will the ballot debase women? Will they pull hair? Can you lower politics below what they now are? Women are to stay in the house, are they?

"To be lord of all they survey, of the fowl and the brute—that's her husband."

At this point Mr. Train, who had been talking in italics, with occasional plunges into caps, took a reckless flight, and soared up to a pitch not to be represented by the greatest sized letters that ever adorned a menagerie bill.

The first intelligible words after his descent from that region were—women are better than men; they will put down faro banks and drinking shops.

All in favor of women, say aye! Try it again. You women are down below the [illegible] audience, to see whether you have any sense or no. All in favor of elevating their wives to the level of the negro, say aye.

Three gentlemen were in favor of that elevation. None opposed.

TRAIN (slightly confused). Twist No. 1 on the people of Chicago.

On the second trial four more voted for elevation, and one, in a spirit of kindness to the opposition, voted "no."

A lady in his immediate vicinity pinched him severely, and he promptly changed his vote.

All in favor of putting women above negroes were called on to vote, and said "aye."

"There," says Mr. T., "let THE TRIBUNE put that down."

Brown, Smith and Jones manage—[Here he got up in one corner and talked so none could know the scenes. Precisely what they managed is therefore known only to the scene-shifter.]

During the course of this narration Mr. Train exhibited great self-control in abstaining from standing on his head, that being about the only posture he did not assume.

Give women votes!

I am told many have to go to the cars.

An audience, turned utterly upside down by all they had seen and heard, actually told him to go on—actually insisted on it, and yet it is the nineteenth century.

Yes, women must have votes. Leave out all small points. Take up the grand idea. Reform men. Why can men break all social and domestic laws, and hold their heads up in society? They hold votes. Why are women driven from society for one fault? They have no votes. Women have the same right to break laws that men have.

Ask questions. Draw on me at sight. I was not educated at Harvard, and hence have no limited resources. I usually talk out of my head, so they call me crazy.

Women go to the polls? Let them go to the Opera House, to the churches, and vote. Do you see I wear a white cravat? I want to do the thing in proper clerical style. When Mrs. Stanton went to the polls at Leavenworth she was cheered.

I give you a picture of a country tavern in winter. Manhood around with feet on mantel-piece and hat on head. Pools of tobacco juice. Look at the tobacco, and you pity the mouth—look at the mouth and you pity the tobacco.

Go in the ladies' parlor. What is it? Curtains, Canary bird, Godey and Train's speeches.

I pay my own bills and donate my gains. If I was a Christian, like Gough and Beecher, I would put it in my pocket. I was educated by a Christian grandmother, where Sunday began Friday night and ended Tuesday morning. Must not drink, must not smoke. Fourteen commandments in [illegible]. Went to Washington and found [illegible]

[illegible] America they will ask, "Do you love your fellow-men?"

[illegible] I saw all [illegible]

"A friend of mine who got out of jail, said "we had a splendid time. Two hundred and ninety of us and not a damned Democrat!"

Greeley is a hypocrite. He attacks women. Send it to Mrs. Stanton, who said she did not want a man on her side who had delirium tremens. Do you object to strong-minded women? Have weak-minded ones then. It is the influence. Has woman anything to do with the government? See how my grandmother influenced me. And I intend to have something to do with the government. Women fought, women starved. Has the sister of him who fell at Gettysburg nothing to do with the government? The women fought as well for the country as the men.

All in favor of women voting [illegible] say aye. Universal assent.

I intend to run as the independent candidate for the White House.

Give three parting cheers for the women—they should be united to a man.

Summary of speech of G. F. T.

"I" to the hundredth power.

At half-past ten, with cheers for womankind, the crowd left. As they went down stairs, many spoke of Mr. Train, but few of the good, argumentative speech of the refined, educated lady, Mrs. E. C. Stanton.

INSURANCE FAILURE.

The Home Company, of Cincinnati, Suspended—Anxious Inquiry in Other Quarters.

Considerable interest was created yesterday in insurance circles in this city, by the announcement that the Cincinnati Home Insurance Company had suspended. Its agents in this city were H. H. Jordan & Co., who yesterday caused a notice to be sent to all the policy-holders in this city, stating the fact of the suspension of the company, and counselling them to renew their policies in some other company.

This company had been doing a very extensive business. It had a chain of nearly 300 agencies in the West. It adopted the plan of taking risks at less than the usual rates, and in the fact that it found its policy in fighting against those companies which observed higher rates may be found the seeds of its decadence. Its losses recently were heavy, and the capital was not sufficient to enable it to withstand their effect. But the principal reason for its immediate failure is the action of the Legislature of the State of Ohio. In accordance with the provision of the law passed in that State, the Auditor in July last requested all the companies of the State to make specified statements of the amount of liabilities and assets of each, and their exact financial condition. The condition of the Home Insurance Company was found to be such that the Auditor required its stockholders to be assessed to the amount of $100,000 to make up its deficiency of capital. It appears that the sum of $97,000 was necessary to enable it to reinsure its outstanding risks. This requirement fell with crushing weight upon the company, already enfeebled by paying heavy losses, and it suspended. Several other companies in the State of Ohio are said to be in a shaky condition.

It is estimated that not less than $50,000 had been paid for policies in this city alone. This, of course, is a dead loss to the holders.

The Board of Underwriters of Indianapolis lately declared the Home Mutual Insurance Company of that State to be in a condition unworthy of trust.

The insurance question is assuming a phase of serious importance. It is a well-known fact that if laws were passed in all the Western States similar to the insurance law of Ohio, a large number of companies would share the same fate with the Home. In view of the possibility of such action being taken, the minds of those interested are in a state of anxious suspense.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Alleged Brutal Conduct on the Part of a Police Officer.

The Inquest—The Charge not Sustained.

Bridgeport was yesterday laboring under great excitement, consequent upon the sudden death of a man who had recently been released from the custody of the police. The strangest rumors were prevalent regarding the cause of his death. It appeared that the deceased, a laboring man named Robert Britton, had gone to the house of a friend, Patrick Heffernan, on the corner of Twenty-second street and Stewart avenue, on Wednesday evening. He said that he had just got out of the Armory, where he had been badly beaten by a policeman. He complained of pain in the chest, and soon after lay down. Later he became very sick and began spitting blood. Doctors were sent for, but in spite of their efforts Britton continued to sink, until at ten o'clock on Thursday morning he expired.

Information was conveyed to the Coroner, who prepared for an investigation. Meanwhile the popular excitement increased, numbers of Irish people gathered about the place where the body of the deceased lay, and, moved by the agony of the widow, began to exhibit much feeling. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Gore was summoned to hold a post mortem examination. The crowd refused to give the body into his charge, and the police were obliged to use force to convey it to the Twenty-second street station-house. Here the post mortem examination was made. A jury was empanneled, and evidence was taken. The testimony exonerated the police from all blame. Britton had been found, lying dead drunk in the Court House square, and was taken in an express wagon to the Armory. The next morning he was fined and sent home. He proceeded to the house of Heffernan, and what occurred afterwards has been stated. No violence whatever was shown to have been used. The post-mortem revealed no marks of violence, but a different cause of death was discovered. The lower portions of the lungs were in a condition that showed them to have long been diseased, while the upper half was violently inflamed. The man had died of inflammation of the lungs, and such was the verdict of the jury.

The deceased was 38 years old, and lived, with his wife, on Grove street, in this city, to which he came from Athens, in this State, about a month since.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Meeting of Clergymen—Conference.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbyterian clergymen of this city was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of further action in reference to the proposed union of the six branches of the denomination under one general organization.

Some twenty clergymen were present. Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., of the Old School Theological Seminary, presided, and Rev. Jas. H. Trowbridge, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, acted as Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McConnell, pastor of the Twenty-eighth Street Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to make arrangements for a public meeting of Presbyterians of all names in this city, for the purpose of considering and ratifying the action of the late convention in Philadelphia which recommended a union of the denomination, reported.

The report, which recommended a day for the Union meeting and a programme of exercises, was made the subject of an extended discussion. It was finally resolved that the meeting be held on Wednesday evening, December 4th. The question of an order of exercises gave rise to a long debate, in which most of the meeting participated. Revs. Mr. Harsha and Marquis, of the Old School Church, favored a meeting for interchange of friendly feeling, but objected to forestalling the decision of the Church sessions by publicly ratifying the resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. The former gentleman especially hoped for a union in the Church eventually, but did not wish to feel bound by anything which a mass meeting might resolve, as the action of his church might not coincide with it, and then he would seem to have been acting with duplicity.

Rev. Dr. Patterson made a strong and very liberal speech, urging the churches to forget their little differences, and unite their efforts instead of injuring each other, and the cause, by rivalries and jealousies. He said that the convention which adopted the Westminster catechism three hundred years ago was more Catholic and liberal than the different sects of the denomination to-day; that they now were too apt to forget the injunctions of Scripture to brotherly love, and after reading the Intercessory prayer, "that they may be one," to go away and be as active as ever in promoting the superiority of their own little branch or church over that of others.

It was finally resolved that the Committee of Arrangements decide on a programme for the evening—some of the speakers to be designated beforehand, and others to speak as they felt inclined—and to give notice of the place and order of the meeting.

The exercises then closed with prayer by Rev. D. C. Marquis.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle," afternoon and evening.

MUSEUM.—"The Orange Girl," at Matinee and regular evening performance.

ARLINGTON HALL.—The Minstrels, afternoon and evening.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—A literary reception will be given by Allen A. Griffith, A. M., in the Fine Art College, Library Block, on Tuesday, November 26th. The programme of readings will be as follows: Extracts from "Kathrina," by Holland; "The Uncle, a Mystery," Bill; "Pickwick at the White Horse Inn," Dickens; "The Drummer Boy's Burial;" "The Vagabonds," Trowbridge; "The Bells," Poe; "Bill and I" (a scene in tent), Miles; "The Raven" (new rendering), Poe.

Juries in the Recorder's Court.

The following is the list of the petit jurors called for the December term of this court:

Charles Armstrong, James Burns, H. Buckingham, William Bailey, Adam Conrad, John Considine, John Dunlap, Augustus Grebe, Charles Gehlis, George Gilmartine, G. Hough, A. N. Holden, William Klinger, Simon Mayo, A. N. Merriman, L. Paull, John Stephani, Theodore Stone, Ezra Taylor, E. D. Taylor, Martin Van Allen, Andrew Wemple, Henry Winning and David Young.

[illegible] James W. Dowden, L. DeGraff, Otto Dehling, Andrew [illegible], James Fitzgerald, G. T. Gunderson, Hugh Gray, Thos. Harless, Frederick Hartman, Carl Hoff, Valentine Keller, Dennis Lordan, Frederick Lutz, John Maitland, Henry Mehring, Jacob Rickman, William Rowley, Jacob Swiger, George O. Smith, John Steer and Edward Wood.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A rough-looking specimen of the genus burglar was captured in the very act of his occupation last evening. There were a brace of them, and about ten o'clock, by means of skeleton keys, they entered a boarding house located on the corner of Wells and Monroe streets. Cautiously they entered room after room, appropriating everything valuable as they went along, until they came to the bed-chamber of F. H. Kennedy, who tackled one of them named James L. Martin, and retained his clutch until his repeated calls brought Officer [illegible] to his assistance. The unsuccessful depredator was taken to the Armory, and will be arraigned before the Police Court this morning. His partner escaped.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

None but a parent knows the agony of watching day by day over the wasting forms of their loved ones. Have they considered that they have left nothing undone to relieve the sufferings and snatch from the grasp of death? If suffering from croup, consumption or any other bronchial disease, we commend Pectoral Balm as the most prompt and reliable medicine that can be used. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various throat affections to which public speakers, military officers, and surgeons are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation. The freedom from all deleterious [illegible]

[illegible]

Five hundred [illegible] Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health:

DEAR SIR: I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into America. This circumstance is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My friend, the Counsellor of Medicine, Dr. [illegible], informed me a long time ago of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs, and obtained the best results from its use, etc.

I would like to try Hoff's on my friend and colleague, Dr. [illegible], who is suffering from suppuration of the left lung, in conjunction with spasmodic asthma. Please forward me one dozen, and if, as I do not doubt, your invaluable Malt Extract does him good, the reputation of his single case will lead to the universal adoption in our place, where so many consumptive people are residing.
C. H. [illegible], M. D.

(SECOND LETTER.)

The health of my friend is improving. I consider your preparation is one of the most certain we have for diseases of the lungs.
C. H. [illegible], M. D.

To L. Hoff, Esq., 542 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by druggists and grocers. Sole Agents for Illinois, Smith & Dwyer and Dietsch, Blocki & Co., Chicago.

In this changeable climate of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of closely defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

Remarkable.—Some three years since I was taken sick. My whole system soon became prostrate, my body and limbs began to swell, and it seemed to me I could not live long, not being able to hardly leave my bed or room. My appetite failed and nothing would lay on my stomach. In May last I heard of Miss Tennessee, at [illegible] Wabash avenue, Chicago, and the wonderful cures she was making, and I called to see her. She examined my case and told me what ailed me, and said she could cure me. I had so much confidence in what she said that I put myself under her treatment, and from her medicine and magnetic treatment I began to get better, and have continued to do so, and now feel myself so far improved that I shall soon be entirely well under her treatment. I live at [illegible] Wabash avenue.
MARY FORBES.

We Pledge our Reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhoea, and wind colic. Sure regulate the bowels. Price 35 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Kentucky State Lottery.—The only legalized drawings in the United States. The Grand Holiday drawing will take place December 31st. $[illegible] to be distributed. Capital prize $[illegible]. Communications strictly confidential. Circulars sent free, by addressing Murray, Eddy & Co., Covington, Ky.

Bridal and Funeral Flowers.—Wreaths, crosses, etc., preserved in the best possible manner, by Mrs. L. E. Heap, No. 19 North Green street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. Orders by express carefully attended to.

Brown's Oriental Hair Renewer beautifies, preserves, and restores the hair. Warranted to change gray hair to a beautiful brown or black. It prevents the hair from falling off, and is the nicest article in the market. Sold by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 22—Evening.

Reuter's telegrams of American securities are not yet received.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased during the week twenty-five hundred pounds sterling.

LONDON, Nov. 22—Noon.

Consols, 94 5-16; United States bonds, 70 11-16; Illinois Central, 85¼; Erie, 46¼.

LONDON, Nov. 22—3 p. m.

Consols, 94¼; 5-20s, 70 13-16; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible].

LONDON, Nov. 22—Evening.

Consols, 94¼; 5-20s, 70¾; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22—Evening.

5-20s, 75¼.

PARIS, Nov. 22—Noon.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased eleven and a quarter millions of francs.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—Evening.

Cotton at 8⅛d for uplands and 8½d for Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Noon.

Cotton quiet. Sales of the week, 50,000 bales; stock on hand, 480,000; American, 107,000.

American breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—2 p. m.

Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions—Beef 2s 6d higher; extra prime mess, 112s 6d. Cheese advanced to 53s. Pork is lower; Eastern prime mess, 71s.

Produce—Spirits of turpentine firmer; 31s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 22—3 p. m.

Sperm oil £2 lower; quoted at £112 per ton.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet. Middling uplands, 8⅛d; Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market for dry goods and yarns heavy and inactive.

Breadstuffs—Corn—40s 9d. Wheat—California, 16s 9d; red Western, 14s 6d for No. 2. Barley, 5s 4d. Oats, 4s 11d. Peas, 50s.

Provisions—Beef, 112s 6d. Pork, 72s. Lard, 51s 6d. Cheese, 53s. Bacon, [illegible].

Refined petroleum, [illegible]. Sugar, [illegible].

ANTWERP, Nov. 22—Evening.

Petroleum improved; standard white 43 francs 25 centimes.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The stock market this morning opened steady, and a trifle better, on the regular call prices were firm. Chicago and Northwestern (common) was quite active, afterwards the demand was less active. At the 1 o'clock board the feeling was better. The failure of Arthur Leary, a large ship owner and sole owner of the "Quaker City," which had just returned, was announced to-day. At the [illegible] board Central [illegible] sold up to [illegible], but with light transactions. Pacific Mail broke to [illegible]. Money was easier, but without quotable change in rates. At the 3 o'clock market money was tighter than it has been for the past three days. The [illegible] call was heavy, and [illegible] lower on New York Central stock. Wells & Fargo sold at 31; American at 72@73; Adams at 73½; United States at 53½; Merchants' Union at 14, and Ohio & Mississippi certificates at 21½. The 5:30 board was heavy. New York Central selling at 113½; Erie (common) at 70½; Michigan Southern at 79; Chicago & Northwestern (common) at 56½; Chicago and Northwestern (preferred) at 64½; and Pacific Mail at 35. It is rumored that there is a fight between Vanderbilt and the Keep party. Money closes tight.

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

MONEY—Less active, and late in the afternoon large amounts were offered at 7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING—Quiet, at 109½@110 in gold for first-class bills.

GOLD—Without decided change, opening at 138¾, advancing to 139¾ and closing at 139½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade easier; some disposition to press 10-40s, which, without any demand, sold down to 101½. Scarcely anything done in [illegible]. In 7-30s and new bonds trade was large. The out of town demand for new bonds is larger than for some days.

CLOSING PRICES.

Coupons, '81	112	@112¼	Coupons, new	107	@107½
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKS—Opened firm, with a general advance, and closed heavy and lower, especially for New York Central, Erie and Michigan Southern. The new shares were firm, and did not decline to any extent with the balance of the list. Reports of mercantile failures created distrust in stock circles.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Canton	45	@45½	Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Express	31	[illegible]	Ohio certs	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants Un	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	17½	18	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	7	8½	Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	117	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western U. Tel	37	@37½	N. W. pref'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING SHARES—Dull.

Smith & Par	[illegible]	Davidson [illegible]
Gregory	[illegible]	Eldorado [illegible]
Quartz Hill	[illegible]	

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $[illegible]; payments, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

BREADSTUFFS—Buyers and sellers of flour wide apart, and nothing could be done. Wheat—Rather more export inquiry at the decline, and closed firm. Rye—Export orders increased, but scarcely any offering. Corn and oats flat.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer, and closed at $[illegible]. Other hog products rejected.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

COFFEE—Dull. Rio, 15@17½c, in gold. SUGAR—Very firm; fair to good grocery, [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

SWINE—4 cars at Communipaw and 23 at Fortieth street. Weather unfavorable and trade dull at [illegible] at both places.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Wheat, 8d by sail and 10½d by steam; to Glasgow—8½d by sail, with shipments of 30,000 bu; to Londonderry—28,000 bu corn at 7s per quarter.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—There is a fair demand for seasonable styles of woollen, generally at prices below cost of production, while staple cottons are in fair request at prices showing but very little change. There has been a large export demand for heavy brown sheetings, brown and blue drills, and other common goods, and the stocks of these have become reduced, so that, for the time being, this has given rather more tone to the market, and on a few styles there is a slight advance, as, for instance, Pemberton Canton flannels, C brand, unbleached, have advanced from [illegible] and Pacific H sheetings, which were sold as low as [illegible], are now held at [illegible] firmly. Still, there is a slight shading on a few of the finer grades of unbleached muslins, such as Atlantic L, Indian Orchard F and W, Great Falls J, and goods of that class, which are half a cent lower.

Havana Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Sugar market firm; demand for lower class increasing. No. 12, [illegible] reals.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—Dull and quiet. Sales of 1,000 brls at $9.25 for North Star XX spring; $[illegible] for very choice extra, and $8.40 for Golden Gate.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower. Morning Board—Sales of 15,000 bu at $1.81@1.82 for No. 1; $1.73 for No. 2. Noon Board—Sales of [illegible]. Corn quiet; sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for new shelled in store; $[illegible] for No. 1 old. Rye in fair demand, sellers asking $[illegible]. Barley steady; sales of 75 bags, by sample, at $[illegible].

LIVE HOGS—Firm and [illegible] higher; sales at $[illegible].

FREIGHTS—Firm; 10c to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—1,000 brls flour; [illegible] bu wheat; 1,000 do oats; 700 do corn; 700 do rye; 1,100 live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—1,500 brls flour; [illegible] bu wheat; 4,000 do oats; 1,000 do corn.

RACINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 22.

GRAIN—Market [illegible]. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 spring, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. [illegible] nominal; no sales. New Corn—[illegible]. Oats—Active at [illegible] for Nos. 1 and 2. Rye—Dull and [illegible]; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley—No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible].

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]. Corn nominal. Oats in demand; [illegible]. Barley [illegible] for ordinary Canada at $1.41. Rye and peas nominal.

LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn; [illegible] bu barley; [illegible].

CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible].

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 21st, by Rev. Father Fanning, PATRICK DORIGAN and Miss KATE McGUINESS, both of Woonsocket Falls, R. I.

Woonsocket papers please copy.

In this city, Nov. 19th, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., Mr. WALTER B. LEWIS, of Iowa, and Miss LOU JENNESS, of Chicago. No cards.

In Moline, Ill., Nov. 20th, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. J. A. Mack, Mr. A. M. DAY, of the firm of A. M. Day & Co., Peoria, and Miss SARAH J. MACK.

Financial.

7-30'S—NEW 5-20'S.

On the 30th of November, the Government will cease the present terms for the conversion of 7-30s, by cutting the January Coupon off of the 5-20s. The present manner of conversion is about 1 per cent more favorable than that to take effect Dec. 1st. Holders of 7-30s will see the advantage of converting this month. The conversion can be made through us.

The demand for Land Warrants and College Scrip, for the purchase of Government Land, is active. We have a supply of both Warrants and Scrip for sale, and will purchase the same at the highest market rates.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
Bankers, 47 South Clark-st.

Amusements.

FINE ART COLLEGE.
ORATORY AND ELOCUTION.
Literary Reception by
ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, A. M.,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26. Admission, 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE,
And Saturday Evening,
Positively the Last Two Performances of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Monday—MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
THE GREAT LONDON DRAMA.
This, Saturday afternoon, at the Grand Matinee, at ½ past 2 o'clock, and also in the evening, at ¼ before 8, the
ORANGE GIRL OF LONDON.
Monday—Benefit of Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

ARLINGTON HALL.
Washington-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
[illegible] .... Manager.
First appearance of Mr. LEWIS, the great Female Impersonator. First week of Mr. L. H. WEST, the famous Plantation Banjoist. First week of Historic Scenes in Lipman's Pawn Broker Shop. Matinee every saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE ORIGINAL
IRISH BOY and YANKEE GIRL,
Will inaugurate a Carnival of Fun,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 25.
IN TWO OF THEIR BEST PIECES,
Interspersed with
Appropriate Songs and Dances,
Fairy Circle and Customs of the Country.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
THE GREAT WESTERN LIGHT GUARD BAND
IN
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
MATINEE MATINEE
At 2½ o'clock; doors open at 1½.
THE FULL BAND,
Numbering thirty pieces, in a
Delightful Programme of Choice Selections.
IN THE EVENING, commencing at 8, doors open at 7,
GRAND THANKSGIVING CONCERT,
With an entire change of programme.
Full particulars in Sunday's papers, when the programme and scale of prices will be announced.

THE THIRD ANNUAL
GRAND CONCERT,
Of the Chicago Sunday School Union,
OCCURS AT FARWELL HALL,
On Thursday evening, Nov. 28th, under the direction of Prof. H. M. Palmer. Parties living out of the city can secure seats by immediately addressing Mr. Geo. T. Bosson, Box Office, Farwell Hall, Chicago. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Box Office open on Tuesday, Nov. 26th, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 1 [illegible]

BURLINGTON HALL.
Corner State and Sixteenth-sts.
GRAND SOIREE THIS EVENING.
Dancing to commence at [illegible]
Music by the Great [illegible] Band.
J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Goods,
Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Blankets, Table Linen, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGEST SALE OF WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY,
EVER HELD IN CHICAGO,
Will be made
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock,
At BUTTERS' SALESROOMS, 44 & 46 Randolph-st.
300 Gold and Silver Chronometers, Duplex, English and American Watches; Self-Winding and Diamond-Cased Watches; Diamond Sets; Diamond Pins and Rings.
Also, one Diamond Pin, Stone weighing 4¾ carats.
Also, Gold Jewelry, Chains, Pins, Rings, Opera Glasses, Revolvers, &c., &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
$50,000 WORTH
DRY GOODS,
10 Cases White and Brown Muslins,
300 doz. Undershirts and Drawers,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,
Stripes, Denims, Ticks, Jeans,
Dress Goods,
Belknap and Cassimere Negligee Shirts,
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
WOOL GOODS, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, and
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th,
AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
At Butters' Salesrooms, 44 & 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate Agency.

J. S. WRIGHT'S
Chicago Land Agency.

After conferring with some of the most experienced in Chicago Property, I have decided to make up a list of Lots and Lands, to take to Boston and vicinity for sale. Many of their capitalists already have full confidence in the future of this city, the prosperity of which is insured by the railroads they have largely aided to build. Though unwilling to be at the trouble of coming out to make a purchase, or to be bothered with correspondence to do it, they would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to buy. Others will get it best into them by advertisements and by circulars, that there is no other such city in which to invest capital for one's children.

If you desire to make a sure and speedy sale, please call, or send for a circular, at 94 Washington-st., which will explain the plan and object. Such an enterprise must not be long-winded, and I mean to close the list and leave for Boston by the [illegible] Dec.

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1867. J. S. WRIGHT.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A first-class frame house on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st. Bath room and water closet—hot and cold water. Carpets for sale; also, the winter's coal, in the cellar. Immediate possession. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & Co., 138 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A well located house on Wabash-av. Furniture for sale, or will sell the house completely furnished at a bargain. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Three-story building with store, 227 North Wells-st. Fine business place. One cottage with brick basement, 143 Erie-st. Inquire at 140 Erie-st.

TO RENT—A first-class two-story house, southeast corner Indiana and Curtis-sts., near the Tabernacle Church. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A marble front house, furnished with all modern improvements. Address "J. W." Chicago P. O.

TO RENT—No. 834 West Madison-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, two-story dwelling house with 12 rooms, gas, water, &c. Possession given immediately. S. W. PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—By Jones & Bundy, 12 Methodist Church Block, a good dwelling-house on Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., 9 rooms, gas and water, at $50 per month.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, house of 9 rooms in an excellent locality for a boarding house. Furniture and carpets all new. Rent low. Address "S M K," Tribune office.

TO RENT—By Bradley & Thrall, Room 11 Reynolds' Block, at a bargain, if taken soon, a large boarding house; has 40 boarders at present. Rent $80 per month.

TO RENT—Dwelling 433 Cottage Grove-av., 8 rooms, storage basement, hydrant water in kitchen; $30 per month. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—To a careful and responsible tenant, the first house north of Douglas Monument and fronting on Groveland Park. It contains 7 rooms, nearly furnished, and good cellar. Is within three minutes' walk of Hyde Park train and street cars. Would board with tenant for part payment of rent. Apply at Room 4 No. 70 LaSalle-st., or on the premises. References required.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Large rooms corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., suitable for light manufacturing purposes or sleeping apartments. Apply to Dr. JAMES, 93 Randolph-st., second floor.

TO RENT—Single room, furnished, without board, can be had at 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 17 Pine-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.

TO RENT—In a private house, within three minutes' walk of the Post Office, a furnished sleeping room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address "Room," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Two good rooms, suitable for house-keeping, near Post Office. Gas fixtures, partition, &c., for sale. Price, $25. L. WING & CO., 65 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Two front rooms in 4th story of No. 19 Clark-st. Nice large sitting-room and bed-room attached. Apply at 161 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms without board; one large parlor and bed-room; also single rooms, with stoves, gas, and kept in order, at No. 13 South Water-st., or 35 Michigan-av.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors, 20 by 133 feet, very desirable rooms for jobbing or manufacturing goods. Possession given Jan. 1st. Inquire at 88 Michigan-av., or address P. O. Box 2376.

TO RENT—Light, dry basement at 34 South Water-st., suitable for fruit or commission business. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—New store and fixtures, finely located on West Madison-st., with 9 rooms upstairs. Gas, water, bath, &c. A good tenant can make favorable terms. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—The large light basement under Nos. 105 and 107 South Clark-st., suitable for any business. Apply to W. F. HARMS, 105 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Cheap—A partly furnished office. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 13, 139 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two good offices on 2d floor in Post Office Block. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—The office now occupied by me, No. 141 Clark-st., southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts. Possession given December 1. Apply to J. WINSHIP, Justice of the Peace on premises.

TO RENT—Furnished offices, with fire and burglar proof vaults, water and gas in each, suitable for lawyers, doctors, real estate or insurance offices. Also unfurnished sleeping rooms. Call at 108 and 110 Adams-st.

TO RENT—New store, with dwelling above; water and gas in store and dwelling; corner of Canal and Adams-sts. Possession given immediately. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two very desirable offices; rent low. Apply at Room 8, Post Office Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—300 acres of land in Southwest Missouri, for town property located in some good railroad town in Illinois or Iowa. For farther particulars, address JOHN H. FUNK, Cobden, Union Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Farms—We have several small and desirable farms for sale, within 20 to 30 miles of the city, on easy terms. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—30 beautiful acre lots in the village of Harlem, near the new depot and school house. These lots are covered with bearing fruit trees of every variety, as well as with ornamental shade trees—only 25 minutes from the Wells-st. Depot. We will sell these lots at low prices and on remarkably easy terms. There is nothing in market more desirable for choice and healthy suburban residences. Title unquestionable. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Farm of 800 acres, in Grant [illegible] there being a good prospect on farm and a very heavy lode on adjoining tract, and watered by springs. The land improved [illegible] being 1 mile square; balance timber and pasture. School on farm. Church, mill and market convenient. Good house, barn and orchard, in fact, everything to make a comfortable home. Terms easy. Inquire of WILLIAM BOWDLE, Platteville, Wis.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers and Distillers—A large lot of cooperage stock for all kinds of tight work, at JONES & CHAPIN'S Yard, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A nicely furnished room in the centre of the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Call at 20 Exchange place, adjoining Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A few full-blooded Newfoundland puppies. Apply at 443 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 sewing machines, of all kinds, at one-half the usual rates, for cash, or to trade for other merchandise. Also, land, in quantities to suit, in Western Iowa, for $1.25 per acre, cash. Lands secured by warrants. Title perfect. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Patent—Composition pavement, impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold. Will sell for cash, or exchange for improved real estate in Chicago. Agents wanted. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, 9 Bowling Green, New York City. P. O. Box 5089.

FOR SALE—Plow Stones. Massillon and Independence, for wet and dry grinding. THOMAS HALE, 188 South Water-st., Chicago, Ills. Send for a circular.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A Pointer Dog, white and black spotted, with leather collar on neck. The finder will receive $5 reward by returning it to 322 Division-st.

LOST—Nov. 20th, a Bay Mare, 10 or 11 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, long tail, scar on right hind foot. A reward will be paid for the horse, or information for finding her, at 320 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—During the forenoon of Friday, the 22d inst., between our store and the South Branch Depot of the C., B. & Q. R. R., one bale of American bags branded "A A," also marked "B. R. Ketchum, Aurora, Illinois." The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to our store or giving information where it may be found. FIELD, LEITER & CO., 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

LOST—A small package of notes of hand. The finder will receive ten dollars for leaving them with FRED. J. HOTT, Esq., No. 56 Clark-st.

LOST—On the evening of the 21st on Madison-st., between the bridge and State-st., or on Wabash-av., [illegible] The finder will confer a favor by sending it at 74 State-st., up stairs.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—The two-story frame house, with basement and modern improvements, No. 300 North Clark-st., lease of lot to run four years, with water rent. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Inquire of J. BLANE, 121 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—Sixteen houses and lots—Just completed, sixteen beautiful houses near Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., near Wentworth-av. Prices $1,800 to $2,000. Only $300 to $500 down, five years at 10 per cent interest. JOSEPH TRIPP, Agent, corner of Twenty-sixth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—Four new three-story brick houses on Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., with all modern improvements, lots 25x150 feet each, east fronts. We will sell them very favorable terms. These houses are really worth more than we ask for them, but we have cut them down to the very lowest price at which they can be sold, in order that they may be disposed of immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 1-2 acre lot, house, and barn, with modern improvements, for $2,500, part on time; near Rock Island Junction. Apply for a few days only, to H. ANDERSON, 123½ South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—First-class marble front house, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., well arranged with all modern improvements, fine, cemented cellar, &c. Price, $15,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, 93 Hoyne-st., 11 rooms, closets, hydrant and cistern water, &c., and is in good condition. Lot 30x130 feet to an alley, east front. Price $4,000, or $3,500, with but 25 feet front. S. W. PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best investments offered—Sixty feet on Adams, extending through to Monroe-st.; will sell either front. 30 feet on West Randolph-st., near Clinton, with building, at a bargain. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Hyde Park, comfortable house and ground [illegible] front, [illegible] feet wide in rear, three fronts. $1,000. Near Woodlawn. G. W. WAITE & SON, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage houses, 304 and 306 Adams-st., 7 rooms and fine cellars in each house, water, gas and cisterns, and lots each [illegible] to alley, opposite Schuttler's fine residence. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—No. 50 Fulton-st., corner of Jefferson-st., two-story house and lot 22x120 or 24x120 to alley. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—West Side Property—Three new, very desirable brick houses on Fulton-st., west of Park, very cheap; no better houses in the city. Also, first-class brick residence on Honore-st., near Monroe. Carpenter-st., near Washington, first-class dwelling, with modern improvements. Also, some very desirable residence lots. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, four new two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lots, on Monroe-st., near Lincoln. Terms of payment made easy. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Two houses and lots on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., new, with all modern improvements, at bargains. I. R. ANDREWS, Room 7 M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—Four-story brick house and lot on Wabash-av.; price $11,000, part on time. House and lot on West Lake-st., $3,000. House and lot on Kankakee-av.; $2,000, to trade for stock of goods. Stock of boots and shoes and cash for city lots. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—129x190 feet on the southeast corner of West Randolph and Morgan-sts., with two good buildings, in perfect order, renting for $2,300 per annum. We will sell this entire property for the extremely low price of $25,500, on remarkably easy terms—at least $5,000 less than the property is actually worth at present, and not one-half what it will be worth in a very few years. Title unquestionable. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lots for $250 each, near horse cars, good school and churches. Cottage for $750. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—South Side Real Estate—I offer for sale four blocks, of about five acres each, adjoining the city limits, south. Kankakee-av. is the northern boundary, and Wentworth-av. divides the four blocks. Two of these blocks can be subdivided and sold out in lots at such profits as to realize a large profit immediately. The Dummy cars to the Stock Yards pass a few feet south of the blocks, thus offering rapid and easy access to the city every hour in the day. At the price asked, it is the cheapest South Side property now offered for sale. I especially call the attention of railroad men and warehouse men to the other two blocks, fronting east on the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, as affording peculiar facilities for their business. It can readily be seen by a glance at the plat. This property is now offered for sale for the first time in ten years, and, if taken soon, can be had at less price than property is now selling at a mile south of it. The terms of sale can be ascertained by calling at my office, No. 8 Crosby's Opera House. MARTIN ANDREWS.

FOR SALE—50x180 on Michigan-av., south of Eighteenth-st.

One acre on State-st., south of Wabansia-av.

Lots 25x175 on State-st. and Wabash-av., near the new car works.

Lots 25x125 on Washington and Warren-sts. Only $400 each.

[illegible] on Madison-st., near Reuben. Cheap.

One of the cheapest houses and lots on the West Side, on Hoyne-st. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By C. R. Hagerty, 117 Clark-st.:

36 feet on Prairie-av., north of Douglas-place.

75 feet corner of Kankakee-av. and Thirty-second-st.

25 feet on Kankakee-av., near Thirty-second-st.

25 feet on Burnside, near Twenty-ninth-st.

75 feet corner of Harrison and Clinton-sts., cheap.

24 feet on Carroll-st., near Wood, south front.

72 feet on Western-av., near Fulton-st., east front.

124 feet corner of Reuben and Carroll-sts., east front.

FOR SALE—At $500 to $700 each, lots in the block corner of Harrison and Loomis-sts. Look at this property. It is offered at a bargain. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful corners, Wabash-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., also Prairie-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., all east fronts. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On State-st., one lot, 40x170, near Peck-court, and one 25x170 near [illegible]-court. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Calumet-av., near Twenty-first-st., 31 feet extending about 2.0 feet to the lake—a fine location. Also 50 feet, fronting east, near Twentieth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Four lots 100x178½ feet on State-st., near Douglas-place (corner), west front. Price, $4,500—half cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent. J. R. WALSH, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—Four lots corner of West Washington-st. and Western-av.; $5,500, if taken at once; 100 Van Buren-st., west of Reuben, $1,800. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—300 feet river front, on North Branch, between North-av. and Rolling Mills, at a very low figure. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—A front suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms on first floor, with good board.

9 South May-st. has recently changed hands, and been refurnished. Boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

12 Peck-court, second door from Michigan-av.—An unfurnished front room. Also a furnished single room, with board. Dinner at six.

17 Dearborn-st.—Suite of parlor and bed-rooms. Also, single rooms and day board.

20 Willard-place, near West Randolph-st. A gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of a good home through the winter. Terms reasonable.

25 Washington-st.—Two rooms, one furnished, the other unfurnished, with first-class board, in a marble front house, newly furnished. Apply at the above number.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a parlor and bed room unfurnished.

83 Michigan-av.—A large, pleasant front room, or a suite of rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also a single room. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

89 East Van Buren-st.—Two rooms to rent, with board; one single and one for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

110 Michigan-av.—A large front parlor, with first-class board.

110 Wabash-av.—Two furnished rooms, with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

112 Adams-st.—Only one block from Post Office, first-class board, with finely furnished rooms, single or in suites, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water in each, &c. Day boarders also accommodated.

137 West Monroe-st.—Elegant suites of rooms, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with board. New house, lighted with gas, private family. Also, furnished room for a gentleman.

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished room, with board, gas, closet, &c., suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

179 West Madison-st.—A very pleasant front room to rent, with board, suitable for a man and his wife. Also, good board and lodging at $5 per week.

208 Erie-st.—Handsome furnished room, with first-class board. Also, elegant suite of unfurnished rooms, by a private family. Central location; only ten minutes' walk from Court House.

225 Fourth-av.—A nice small room, with board, for one gentleman, for $6 a week.

297 Michigan-st.—One handsome room, with first-class board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also one single room.

320 Michigan-av.—A furnished room, with board, suitable for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

415 West Madison-st., pleasant neighborhood.—Front room and bedroom, together or separate, unfurnished, with board. Also, pleasant rooms for four gentlemen.

450 West Washington-st.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, will find one or two elegant rooms with all the comforts of home at the above number. References required.

662 West Lake-st.—A pleasant front chamber, furnished, with good board, for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms, $[illegible] per [illegible]

718 North Wells-st., one block from cars—To rent, with board, pleasant and well-furnished rooms. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

805 Wabash-av.—One large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

913 West Lake-st.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished parlor and bedroom and good board, in a private family. House new.

A PLEASANT SUITE of unfurnished rooms near Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., with board. Large closet, hot and cold water, bath room adjoining, and other conveniences. Address, with real name, Box 3, Chicago Post Office.

NATIONAL HOTEL, one square west of Court House.—Board and rooms from $1 per week, furnished or unfurnished. Day boarders, $4 a week; transient, $1.50 a day.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines, nearly new, cheap for cash. S. H. HARRIS, Machinery Depot, 69 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, ... stationary new and second-hand wood and iron working machinery and supplies, Bradley's double [illegible] engines, double power from same steam, at GREENLIE BROS. & CO.'S Machinery Depot, removed to 55 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Second-hand portable engines, from all regions, cheap. Also, some large stationary engines in good order, at the Machinery Depot, 57 South Canal-st. W. McGREGOR, Agent.

FOR SALE—Low, a twenty horse power Engine and Boiler, a combined planer and matcher, siding saw, &c. For particulars address HIGGS & M'CLAVE, Bradley, Ind.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman wants good board, with one large or two medium sized rooms. Location must be on South Side, south of Twelfth-st. The best reference and highest prices for a comfortable home with a pleasant family. Address Drawer 6643.

BOARD—By a young man where he can have the comforts of a home, in a private family, not over fifteen minutes walk from the Court House. Will furnish his own room. Address "J F S," 303 East Lake-st.

BOARD—For a gentleman, wife and three children, in a private family preferred. Address "L D E," Tribune office.

BOARD—An American couple wish a front room, with board, in a private family, within fifteen minutes walk of Twelfth-st. bridge. Address "A W W," P. O.

BOARD—For gentleman, wife and child, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had. [illegible] Address Box 684, P. O., stating terms and location.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A practical paper manufacturer to join the advertiser in building a Paper Mill in Kansas, for the manufacture of printing and wrapping paper, &c. Address "KANSAS," care Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.

WANTED—Canvassers for the sale of an article, new, ornamental and useful. A paying business for active and enterprising men. A few energetic ladies could make it profitable. Call on, or address, L. W. TULLEYS, 17 Reynolds Block.

WANTED—New York salesman in a large Notion, Hosiery and White Goods House. A first-class man, who controls Illinois and Indiana trade, can make liberal arrangements. Address "G A S," 131 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic men in every County to take an agency in selling Palmer's Extension Bells or Swifts, [illegible]. Fifteen hundred dollars can be made this winter. Business suitable for lady canvassers. For terms, &c., send two red stamps to L. P. SWIFT & CO., General Agents, 149 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Young men can earn from $30 to $50 per week by a little study. Directions and a printed synopsis sent for 25 cents. Address GEO. C. WILSON, Post Office.

WANTED—A man that can write, collect bills, mail papers and do general office work. Must command $50. Business permanent. Call at 169 Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A man to take care of two horses and a cow. Apply at 97 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—To butchers—A lad about 18 who has had some experience in a meat market. Apply at JAKEMAN & EDWARDS', 103 West Madison-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—Carriage blacksmith, immediately. None but a good workman need apply; also a helper. Address J. S. MILLER & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

WANTED—A first-class barber. Address C. BATHMAN, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Roofers, slaters and tinners, at ROBT. GRIFFITH'S, 123 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Cabinet-makers—Three or four good men wanted at D. M. SWINEY & BRO.'S, 78 and 80 Fulton-st. Steady work to first-class men all winter.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—At the O. K. hair dressing rooms, 103, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts., a girl to act as cashier. Good references required.

WANTED—A good and efficient sewing girl; one who can work a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine preferred. Inquire immediately at 429 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A housekeeper; also a good seamstress, with good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S Office, 223 Chicago-av.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 524 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A first-class girl with good references, to do general housework for a small family. Good wages given. Apply at No. 173 West Monroe-st., for two days.

WANTED—Two girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid, waiter and to be generally useful. References required. Apply at 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Two good dining-room girls at the Montgomery House. None but competent girls need apply.

WANTED—A good girl, one who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 45 Rush-st., immediately.

WANTED—A good girl for chamber work. Apply at Room 49 Portland Block.

WANTED—Good girl to do housework in small family. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A good second girl. Apply to-day at 363 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A German girl to do housework. Inquire at 646 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A second girl. None need apply unless thoroughly competent. The best of references required. 68 Third-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Early this day, 200 men for Iowa and Wisconsin; also 75 men on gravel trains and repairs. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1797, enclosing 15 cents, for particulars.

WANTED—50 men in Iowa, $2.25 per day. Transportation furnished. Also, coal miners, ditchers and men on repairs. NICHOLS & HULL, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—A few energetic men, with small capital, in a business from 200 to 300 per cent profit. No competition. Apply soon to NICHOLS & HULL, 100 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To give $10 to any person for securing three subscribers for, and delivering, three copies of the American Conflict, a Standard History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley; or $15 for five subscribers for the Cottage Bible and Family Expositor, a library in itself, geography, history, antiquities and chronology. Exclusive right to territory given. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 103 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—To buy gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to ISAAC GELDER, 304 South Wells-st., you will find a purchaser.

WANTED—Canvassers—20 active men can make from $5 to $10 a day, selling our religious and national pictures, family Bibles, looking glasses, steel engravings, chromos, &c. Apply to PATTERSON & CO., 258 South Clark-st.

WANTED—All persons to be cured of catarrh by snuffing suds from Persian Healing Tar Soap. Sold by all dealers.

WANTED—To give $10 to any person for securing three subscribers for, and delivering, three copies of the American Conflict, a Standard History of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley; or $15 for five subscribers for the Cottage Bible and Family Expositor, a library in itself, geography, history, antiquities and chronology. Exclusive right to territory given. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, 103 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To sell some first-class gold land and gold mining stock in Colorado. Must be sold for the benefit of heirs, and can be proven by best business men in Chicago to be a first-class matter. Apply from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., to LEON STRAUS, 331 West Madison-st.

WANTED—To buy a lard kettle of 1 to 4 barrels. Address "STEWART," 92 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—Notice—The party taking an American Express Co. Receipt Book from our office, some two weeks ago, to return the same at once. LAMB & FULLER.

WANTED—A lot of second-hand candy jars, cheap for cash. Address, with price, "S A H," Tribune office.

WANTED—To invest as partner in a first-class hotel, with salary for services, $5,000 cash, and $2,000 in the spring. Address "STEVENS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future correctly, go and consult MADAME ALWIN, the great and celebrated clairvoyant physician. She will tell the past, present and future, and will give the name of the lady or gentleman you will marry; also the name of her visitors. Residence, 347 South Clark-st., two doors above Harrison-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping, on the West Side, not over half a mile from Lake-st. bridge. Apply by letter to "C S," 168 West Lake-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Premises suitable for a photographer—Lake-st. or South Clark-st. preferred. Address "X," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A large double block of houses, or building suitable for a first-class boarding house in the South Division. Address "B," 17 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED—To Rent—By the first of Dec., 4 or 5 rooms, with closets, and water in kitchen, suitable for a small family. Rent not to exceed $12 per month. Lower part of some cottage preferred. Between Adams and Harrison-sts., South Side. Address "N N," Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $10,000, in a brewery. Address "BREWER," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take half interest in a good-paying business, where from $800 to $1,000 per month can be realized. NICHOLS, 100 Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To Physicians—A partner in an established paying office business, one of the best in this city, where the partner has an opportunity to become sole owner inside of 4 or 5 months, as the present proprietor will most probably be necessitated to leave the office. $1,500 cash required. Address, for one week, P. O. Box 679.

PARTNER—Wanted—I have $3,000 to invest as active partner in the wholesale and retail Drug business. Address "ALEXANDER," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man with a little ready money. One hundred per cent can be realized on investment. Apply to C. V. CROSS, 19 LaSalle-st., Office No. 8.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $400 in an old established business, paying from $90 to $125 per week. Call at 89 Monroe-st., Room 12.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take a half interest in one of the best paying and most useful inventions of the age. [illegible] required. Address H. B. HARRIS, Michigan City, Indiana.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established [illegible] all we want is a good real estate security. Call on, or address T. E. HALLECK & CO., 114 Adams-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the Hardware, Tin, and Stove business, at Robinson, Illinois, the centre of a good and increasing trade. No establishment of the kind in the county. Rare inducements offered by the undersigned, who has had several years experience in the business. Address, for further particulars, JOHN H. BAILEY, Robinson, Crawford County, Ills.

Personal.

INFORMATION Wanted—Of Ebenezer Bidwell, who arrived in New York on the 4th of May last, and started for Chicago, Illinois. When last heard from, May 11th, was still in Chicago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother Daniel A. Bidwell, 23 Ward-st., Newark, New Jersey.

PERSONAL—The writer, being a gentle, modest, pretty girl, would like to form the acquaintance of a nice, dark-haired young man. References exchanged. Address [illegible], Station B, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A lady of intelligence wishes to form the acquaintance of a single gentleman between the age of 40 and 50. Object: future happiness. None but those who can appreciate and fully reciprocate nobleness of character and sincerity for the above need apply. Address M. A. CROSBY, Chicago P. O., Ill.

PERSONAL—If Mrs. William Wilsey, who left her husband in Monrovia County, Iowa, several years ago, will send her address to her husband he will send her money to return to him, as he is greatly repentant of his past conduct, and is anxious to be reconciled.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Pair of Canadian Ponies; well matched, gentle and reliable—to be sold with carriage and harness. May be seen at N. E. corner of Twenty-second and State-sts.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy, very cheap. Inquire at 157 Archer-av. HENRY SMITH.

FOR SALE—One first-class family carriage. Can be used double, or with a single horse. Also, one open buggy and harness, one horse, one single lumber wagon, and harness. Inquire of BALDWIN & CO., 450 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—A family carriage, suitable for one or two horses, in complete order. Can be seen at E. FORD'S Carriage Factory, 104 West Lake-st. Price low.

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs!—Light double and single sleighs, also one second-hand open buggy, one light rockaway, one shifting-top buggy, light second-hand cutter, one four-spring wagon. To be seen at 88 State-st. L. P. HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE—Good leather top Buggy, very cheap. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 19 years of age, in a private family, to take the care of horses, carriages, and can make himself generally useful. Good reference, if required. [illegible] "H F M," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As prescription and drug clerk in either city or country; has had ten years' experience. First-class references given. Address "DRUG CLERK," 186 Ohio-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent man, to take care of horses and drive. [illegible] State-st. M. KEAN.

SITUATION—Wanted—As correspondent, bookkeeper or accountant, by a German, well conversant with the English and French languages. Address "W R," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 19 years of age, in a private family, to take the care of horses, carriages, and can make himself generally useful. Good reference, if required. Apply "H K," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse girl or to do light chamber work or plain sewing. Address "M S," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable middle-aged widow, from England, as housekeeper. Would take charge of children. Address "A S," 191 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse by a healthy woman. Call at 64 West Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 132 Ewing-st. Reference given if required.

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl. Call at 160 West Polk-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By General L. C. Baker. The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. Its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars and see our terms, and why it sells faster and gives better satisfaction than any other work. Address P. GARRETT BRO. & CO., 5 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and women, in city and country, for "FIRST LOVE." Best terms. Send stamp for circular. S. M. KENNEDY, Editor "Home Circle," 134 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel and sell a newly patented article that is required in every family. From $10 to $20 per day can be made easily. From $15 to $25 capital is all that is necessary to start in the business. Apply at 45 State-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. One will mark 1,000 articles. Sample sent on receipt of 50 cents by R. B. LANDON, Agent, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$15 to $25 per day, sure—everywhere, to sell our Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes-Lines. "Every housewife should use it."—[New York Tribune. "We have used it ... and it gives entire satisfaction."—[N. Y. Christian Advocate. "The Patent Wire Clothes-Line is all it purports to be."—[N. Y. Independent. Address AMERICAN WIRE CO., 162 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Smith's Bible Dictionary—over 1,000 pages and 125 illustrations and maps. Price, $4.50. The best work of the kind in the English language. Address H. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Clark's Indelible Pencil for marking linen, &c. Also for Gosney Linen Stretcher. Pencils, post paid, 50c; Stretchers, post paid, 25c; both, 60c. Send for circulars to R. B. STURTEVANT, 14 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—Wright's General Canvassing Agency, 164 South Clark-st., Chicago.—To travel in all parts of the United States and Canada, for the sale of farming implements at wholesale, for six months. Liberal compensation paid by the manufacturer for all orders. HIRAM WHITE, General Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of Roe's Street's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $30 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for moulding, cash. J. R. SPEAR STREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male or Female—Can clear $50 per week at their own home, in a light and honorable business. Address, sending two stamps for full particulars, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—Wanted—The best inducements to agents selling popular Maps, Charts and Pictures, are offered at GEO. F. CRAM'S, 132 Lake-st. Call and see the finest selection in the city. Send for circular.

AGENTS—Wanted—100 good agents for the Children's Album of Pictures and Stories, abridged. It sells for $1.50, and every family where there are children will want it before Christmas. Ladies are making large sales with it. Address or apply to W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 39 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—100, male and female, for our new works, just out. The best selling books ever offered to the public. We are offering better inducements than any other house. Send for terms before engaging elsewhere. J. PATTERSON FITCH, 80 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, both local and travelling, male and female. Steady employment the year round. Business new, light and desirable. No capital required. For particulars address WILLARD & CO., 137 Canal-st., New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for a business paying $10 per day on small capital. No risk or competition. Call on or address R. W. CHAPPELL, 47 Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic, wide-awake men, willing to travel, can make $10 to $20 per day in selling an article needed in every family. Sample sent, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents. BRANCH M'F'G CO., 331 Pearl-st., New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For American Republic and World. Our Fallen Heroes, Fathers of Our Country, and other publications of Watson & Ross & Lubrecht. For best terms address the Western Publishers, SAMMONS, WHITE & CLARK, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BINGLEY'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE," embracing in a series of delightful anecdotes and descriptions [illegible] Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, [illegible] and Animalcules of the globe, forming a complete account of nearly every known species in the world. One splendid royal octavo volume, [illegible] embellished and illustrated with 120 [illegible] accurate engravings. Just the book for agents. It will be purchased readily by all classes of people. Extra inducements offered and exclusive territory given. Apply early for choice of territory. Address GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 3 [illegible] place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women in all parts of the Union, to canvass for "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS." This is the great household book of the times, and as the Presidential campaign approaches, will sell [illegible] anything in the field. We will prove to any agent that our agents are now making from $[illegible] per week with this book. Books now ready for delivery. To secure choice of territory address A. S. [illegible] DEN, Publisher, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, fully patented and warranted to be the best sewing machine ever offered in the market, as it makes [illegible] stitch, which others make the [illegible] stitch, which is a [illegible] a hand-knit stocking. Our circular will explain, and free to all. Great inducements to agents. F. L. LATHROP & CO., 35 and 36 Reynolds Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Send for circulars and full particulars in reference to "THE HOLY BIBLE," or "Heroes of the Rank and File." A work just published and now ready for delivery. Agents are receiving the most enthusiastic commendation from the press, and the unanimous approval of the public. Agents is that is more than [illegible] Agent sold 18 in one day, another sold 22 copies in two days, one in two days and [illegible] equally as well. We offer [illegible] and, with the assistance we can render, an opportunity is equal in introducing the work, his success is certain. Address at once, C. W. LILLEY, Publisher, 45 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Local and travelling to sell the patent Eraser, Burnisher, [illegible] Pencil Cutter and Pen Holder combined, [illegible] [illegible] sent on receipt of [illegible] cents. J. P. ALLEY & CO., Metamora, Ind.

AGENT—Wanted—Good agent with small capital to go to St. Paul and take charge of a business in Minnesota. Best of references will be required. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 39 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail hardware store, in one of the best locations in the city, and doing a good business. The present proprietors are about to remove from the city. Amount of stock in store, about $13,000. Address "HARDWARE," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A wagon and plow factory, located in a good business place in Central Illinois. Engine and machinery in good running order. For particulars, address "L F S," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A well-selected stock of stoves, tin and hardware, situated on the Illinois Central R. R., now doing a fine business—[illegible] tants. House and store for sale or to rent. Address "P G D," P. O. Box 111, Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—One-half or the whole interest in the well-known Club Rooms and Restaurant at 153 Dearborn-st., with valuable lease and fixtures. Sale must be effected at once, owing to failing health. Apply to DAVID DUNNIGAN, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A beer saloon, elegantly furnished, with stock, fixtures and [illegible] and license, with four years' lease. Will sell cheap on account of sickness of proprietor. Call on premises, 140 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A first-class vegetable and meat stand on West Madison-st. [illegible] Cheap for cash if sold to-day. J. H. BRAYNARD & CO., 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class grocery, on West Madison-st., east of Halsted. Satisfactory reasons for selling. A good stand with a profitable trade. J. H. BRAYNARD & CO., 100 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A well-established patent medicine business. We [illegible] For particulars, address "M," Gooden [illegible]

FOR SALE—A drug and grocery store, now doing a large and thriving business; stock all new and complete. The business is located in a growing town, on one of the principal railroads in the State. Amount of stock, about $[illegible]. Address P. O. Drawer 5938, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A complete photograph gallery, in one of the best locations in the city. Very cheap. S. S. MILLER, 55 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A large two-story [illegible] [illegible] situated between Sixteenth and Eighteenth [illegible] DEHL & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 [illegible] Block.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Very low, [illegible] saloon, in the St. Clair Block, [illegible] Northwestern and Great Eastern Depot [illegible] disposed of to-day.

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house on the West Side, on account of family circumstances, for only $350. Rent cheap. Inquire at 181 East Washington-st., of R. HARRIS, Notary Public.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store—The [illegible] lease and fixtures of a grocery store, with good location. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Apply at No. 109 Grosser, corner of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Furniture and clothing store. Reasons for selling, the proprietors going into the manufacture of spring beds. Address [illegible] STRATTEN & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—A saloon, in a good location, with a fair business. Apply at 73 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Business—Any person who wishes to realize the cash quickly for the whole or part of small or heavy stocks of goods, can drop a line to "C W G," Tribune office. Ready money and mean business.

FOR SALE—Grocery store on State-st. at a rare chance for business. Call on or address WING & CO., Druggists, 65 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—On the Omaha Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R., a fine warehouse and elevator [illegible]. For information as to location apply to WILLIAMS & MATHEWS, Real Estate [illegible] LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Retail grocery, on [illegible] Stock light and nearly new. A good business ready established. A rare chance for business. Reason for wishing to sell, too much other business. For particulars, call on A. P. WHITNEY, [illegible] South Water-st., or address P. O. Box 1110.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a dry goods store, centrally located. For particulars call at 89 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Machine works, well [illegible] [illegible] and doing a paying business, which can be greatly increased by additional capital. [illegible] 20 machinery nearly new. Owner is obliged to move from the city, and will sell at a great bargain, or exchange for real estate. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class Billiard establishment, on Dearborn-st., [illegible] a paying business with a long and favorable lease [illegible] for further particulars apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Pianos

WANTED—To trade one or two fine [illegible] for a good [illegible] Apply [illegible] West Lake-st. Also [illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at [illegible]

Several failures are reported in New York among the stock and exchange brokers.

It is a noteworthy fact that the first person to purchase a ticket in Boston, for Dickens' readings in America, was a negro.

General Burbridge, of Kentucky, is urged as successor of Colonel J. W. Forney in the office of Secretary of the Senate.

The Eastern papers say that Lamartine is asking a contribution to enable him to come to America. We trust he won't succeed. It would cost our people a big sum to get him back to France.

Dissatisfied New York Democrats don't like the course of the World newspaper, and, it is said, are subscribing freely towards starting a new daily organ, for the support of Pendleton and his scheme of finance.

The St. Paul Pioneer says that an army paymaster returned on Thursday from Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, Wadsworth, and other military posts, and reports that the health of the troops is excellent and that the country is looking finely. The lakes all open, and the weather during his trip as pleasant as September.

The details about the accident by which the Empress of the French and her son got nearly drowned, and which brought about the death of the pilot, show that Eugenie's self-willed obstinacy was the cause of the whole accident. She refused to listen to the earnest remonstrances of the experienced sailors, whom she told that she was accustomed to blind obedience.

At the time of his death, Mr. Lincoln's debts amounted to thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents. Few things in his career are more creditable to his character than this. He was evidently as prudent and conscientious in his private as in his public affairs. Few men in public life keep their accounts so strictly in hand.

A considerable sensation was caused at St. Albans, Vt., on Wednesday morning last, by the arrival of a couple of carloads of arms consigned to Peter Ward, a prominent Fenian in, the invasion of Canada two years since. They consisted of muskets, sabres and a few side arms. Mr. Ward received them, and had them conveyed to a store house just outside the village in the direction of Highgate.

The ultra-temperance men of Massachusetts find it as hard to yield up their "lost cause" as do the Southern rebels. The State Temperance Alliance on Wednesday last resolved that they are "unalterably opposed" to the license law, notwithstanding that the people of Massachusetts, by their votes have said that they are in favor of such a law. The people must rule.

The Peoria Transcript says that a young man, of that city, has commenced a suit in the Knox County Circuit Court, against Mrs. Ellen Miller, of Yates City, for slander. The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Ellen Miller said that Miss [illegible] was no better than she should be, and like insinuations, which, however, were stated in a broader manner than we have stated them. About a hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the case is one of marked interest.

A cable despatch states that the Pope, who has heretofore strenuously opposed the calling of a General European Congress for the settlement of the Roman question, has at last withdrawn his objections, and the conference, it is thought, will assemble at Munich on the 11th of December. Italy, Wurtemburg and Bavaria have already signified their intention to accept places in the conference, and France, of course, is for the same thing, as she supported it.

In publishing the order of the War Department under which General Sickles was mustered out of service as a Major General of volunteers, there was an error in the date. The order was issued in May, 1866, instead of 1867, so that General Sickles and the other volunteer officers really mustered out and yet to be dispensed with, have been retained in service for eighteen months after the order for their discharge.

Rev. Dr. Sears, Secretary of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, writes from Staunton, Va., that the people are very hospitable, social, and kind. "We feel quite at home among them. Provisions are excellent in quality, and cheap. We are all improving in health. * * * I hear much from the Northern papers about Southern excitement. I see very little of it. I find very little, except in the tones of the people, to remind me that I am a Northern man."

[illegible] papers of the 9th say that a large [illegible]

WASHINGTON

The Judiciary Committee Report in Favor of Impeachment.

Outlines of the Postmaster General's Report.

Loss to Individuals by the Failure of National Banks

The Name of General [illegible] Pressed for the War Office

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

The city has been considerably [illegible] days over a reported change in the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment. [illegible] this has been vigorously and positively [illegible] is grounded on fact, and a majority of [illegible] mittee, embracing at least five members [illegible] Boutwell, Lawrence, Williams, [illegible] Thomas, will report in favor of [illegible] The report which it is now contemplated [illegible] will be a consolidation of documents [illegible] principally by Boutwell, Lawrence and [illegible]

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

is nearly completed and will be submitted [illegible] President during the coming week. [illegible] will discuss in detail the postal treaty [illegible] United Kingdom, France and other [illegible] governments, showing the advantages [illegible] postage system with foreign powers, and [illegible] the speedy establishing of a thorough [illegible] tem in the South and Far West. The [illegible] show that the department has not paid [illegible] expenses for the past year by a [illegible] amount.

M'CLELLAN.

A private letter received here says General [illegible] Clellan has returned to Paris from [illegible] will remain there for the present on [illegible] health. His wife, General Hooker and [illegible] Meigs are also there.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Colfax has been very busy [illegible] seeing persons who wanted to talk with [illegible] making up the House committees. [illegible] everybody and keeps his own counsel [illegible] nobody will know how the committees [illegible] till they are announced in the House.

PAYMENT OF MISSOURI STATE [illegible]

The Secretary of the Interior, to-day, [illegible] to General Gray, Missouri State Agent, [illegible] in national bonds, and $15,000 in coupons [illegible] Treasury settlement was upon [illegible] that the $15,000 interest had [illegible] paid by the United States [illegible] its guarantee, and the Interior Department [illegible] manded $73,000 for principal and interest [illegible] this interest. The Treasury decided [illegible] State should not be held for interest [illegible] date when the State began to make [illegible] the government for war expenses, and [illegible] cision saved the State five years' interest [illegible]

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

The Chief Justice and the government [illegible] in the Jeff. Davis case went to Richmond [illegible] afternoon. Mr. Chase will deliver the [illegible] on Monday, and there will doubtless [illegible] deal of talk about going on with the trial [illegible] opinion in circles here likely to be the [illegible] informed, is that no trial will take [illegible] present.

To the Associated Press.

A NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is understood [illegible] Secretary McCulloch will recommend [illegible] port to Congress, the issuing of a [illegible] loan for the European market, principal [illegible] est payable in gold.

THAD. STEVENS.

Thad. Stevens has received a letter [illegible] Low, ex-member of Congress from [illegible] which he says the entire West, irrespective of parties, are solidly against [illegible]